The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MAY 23, 1907. NO. 20.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

OUR POLICY

Absolute Safety, with Satisfactory Service.

Hazardous or Speculative Business, Earnestly Discouraged.

On This Basis We Invite Business.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

Choice Straw Hats

It's according to your "taste and need" with Straw Hat Styles this Season. Fashion is not at all arbitrary.

The best Straw Hat Men have contributed their best Hats to our collection. Hats for Men who want Medium Shapes and for Young Fellows who want all the dash, that can be crowded into a Straw Hat.

Sennits, Mackinaws, Milan Braids, etc., etc.

50 cents. $1.00, $2.00, to $3.00, or $10.00.

The Straw Hat Season will soon be in full swing and you'll fare better to make your selection early.

3 FOR 1

Trading Stamps---Friday and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

St. Margaret's Guild.

Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary With Appropriate Ceremonies.

MAKES GIFT TO CHURCH.

On May 23rd, 1882, an organization was formed by the young ladies of St. Paul's P. E. church, and was named St. Margaret's Guild. The rector of the parish at that time was the Rev. Louis Zahner, and the Guild was named after his daughter, Margaret.

The object of this society was to raise money for church purposes, and to do all such things as could be done in every way for the general interests of the church and the community.

The work that has been done during the quarter of a century passed has been a most commendable one. The society has assisted in every movement in the parish during all that time. It has raised money for the Parish House, for the choir, for the new organ, for current expenses In the past two years they have given five hundred dollars towards paying off the debt incurred by repairs to the rectory. Their donations since the organization have amounted to thousands of dollars.

Today they celebrate their 25th anniversary. Invitations were sent to all former rectors, but the only ones who could come were Rev. Dr. Louis Zahner, of Adams, Mass., and Rev. David N. Kirkby, of Hamburg, N. J. At the Wednesday evening service they were both present, Mr. Kirkby reading the lessons, and Dr. Zahner preaching the sermon.

Holy Communion was celebrated at 7:30 this morning, in which the three clergymen and 32 members of the guild participated. At the close of the service there were appropriate services of dedication of the tile flooring placed in the main entrance to the church by the guild to commemorate the anniversary. Prayers were read by the rector, Rev. J. W. Diggles, and remarks were made by the two former rectors.

The mosaic tiling is very pretty, and a brass tablet on the wall reads:

To the Glory of God.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord."

St. Margaret's Guild
1882—1907

The vestibule has been wainscoted and painted, and it is expected that an electric arrangement for ringing the bells will be put in, all of which the guild is doing.

This evening a reception will be held by the guild in the Parish House, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Mrs. C. W. Funston is the present very efficient President, and under her the society has been very active and progressive, though it has never lacked in these qualities under former Presidents.

MISS GOODHART GETS VERDICT

The jury in the case of Anna Goodhart vs. the C. & M. Electric Ry. Co. returned a verdict last Saturday morning awarding the plaintiff $950 for injuries received by the too sudden starting of a trolley car, by which she was thrown down and injured. The case occupied several days in trial. It will probably go to the Supreme Court.

CHIEF OF POLICE KNORR.

Dead After a Service of Twenty Years.

Wesley Knorr died at his home on East Sixth street on Monday morning at half past seven o'clock. He had been ailing for several years, but only recently had his condition become serious. On Monday of last week he was compelled to remain in bed, and he gradually grew worse until the end.

The deceased was a son of the late Henry D. Knorr and was born on the old homestead in Center township. He was aged 61 years on the 22nd day of last March. There survives him his wife, Mrs. Emma Brobst Knorr and six children as follows: Mrs. H. I. Gingles, of Jerseytown; Henry D., Thomas E., Hudson D., Edith B. and Mary R., all living at home. Also surviving are two brothers and two sisters: Mrs. Clinton Herring and Mrs. Samuel Hosler, of Wilkes-Barre; Eli M. Knorr, of West Fifth street, Bloomsburg, and Frank Knorr, of Michigan. The late Col. Samuel Knorr was also his brother.

He has lived in Bloomsburg since 1874, and followed the trade of carpenter until he was elected Chief of Police, twenty years ago, and has held that office almost continuously since. He was a man of affable disposition, and had many friends. His long retention in office shows that he was faithful in the performance of his duties.

He was an active member of Bloomsburg Council No. 146 United American Mechanics, Theta Castle No. 276 Knights of the Golden Eagle; Washington Camp No. 319 P. O. S. of A., and the Friendship Fire Company, all of which attended the funeral in a body.

Funeral services were held at the house Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. M. L. Ganoe, pastor of the First Methodist church of town, officiating. Interment was made in Rosemont cemetery.

The attendance was very large, and there were many floral offerings.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School on Monday evening President A. Z. Schoch announced the following standing committees for the year:

Finance—Charles W. Miller, John G. Freeze, Fred G. Yorks.

Grounds and Buildings—Jas. C. Brown, John M. Clark, C. C. Peacock.

Household—John M. Clark, John R. Townsend, Dr. J. J. Brown.

Instruction and Discipline—Paul E. Wirt, J. C. Brown, Hon. Voris Auten.

Furniture, Library and Apparatus—A. L. Fritz, C. C. Peacock, Grenville J. Clark.

Heat, Water and Light—N. U. Funk, O. W. Cerrington, R. E. Hartman.

Credit and Collection—Fred G. Yorks, N. U. Funk, Jno. R. Townsend.

VESTRY ORGANIZED.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church on Tuesday evening, the following standing committees were appointed for the ensuing year: Buildings and Grounds, Messrs. Funston, Townsend and Robbins; Finance, Messrs. Elwell, Freeze and Robbins; Music, Messrs. Elwell, Townsend and Wells; Pews and Settings, Messrs. Freeze, Townsend and Wells.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Last Friday one week ago, as I was watching the movements of the news thirsty people, in the Benton post office, while the mail was being changed, and the throng of people, crowding around the boxes, and taking therefrom arms full of papers, letters and parcels, reminded me of the great changes and progress in the postal service for the last 50 or 60 years.

This post office scene carried me back to the time when only a weekly mail came to Benton, with probably less than a dozen letters, and still fewer papers for Benton and vicinity. No one ever dreamed of such a thing as a daily mail.

But when we stop to reflect for a moment, such a result need not be surprising, nor wondered at. At that day all country newspapers were printed on hand presses, and the operation was not only very laborious and tiresome, but slow and tedious. The subscription prices for newspapers, were necessarily very high and comparatively few people were able to patronize newspapers. I think my father paid $3.00 per year for the *Columbia Democrat*, published by Col. Levi L. Tate. When I became a subscriber for that paper I paid $2.00 subscription per year. The fact of the business is, the papers could not be published any cheaper under the hand press system.

Then again, at that time, letter postage was 5 cents per letter, and very often letters were sent with postage due to be paid by the receiver before the letters were delived. Later, letter postage dropped to a 3 cent stamp, and finally settled down to a 2 cent stamp.

I remember the time when a letter could not be sent to Michigan, for less than 25 cents. This statement may seem incredible. But how I came to know, I had an uncle, who had two brothers living there, and uncle's family often spoke of its costing 25 cents to send letters there. I think they assigned it as a reason that mails crossing oceans and great lakes, letters would cost 25 cents postage.

Post offices were then few and far between. For about every ten miles square there was only one post office. Periodicals of all descriptions very high, and postage also very high and the people generally poor, financially, and the country just in a state of development by clearing up the forestry into beautiful farms, there need not be much wonder that there was not at that time, much of a reading public.

There was a time in my history when there was only one post office for both villages and vicinities of Cambra and New Columbus. Every presidential election was watched with the keenest interest, for upon the success of the democrats, or the old line whigs, depended the fate of which town would either loose or win the post office. The scramble for the prize was indeed exciting. But after a time the losing town also secured a post office. So long as there was only one post office for both towns, and the town losing the office, would send a man when the mail was due, for all the mail matter belonging to that place. Hence, country post offices, with only weekly mails were not a money making institution. At that time, as there still is, there was the Fishing Creek post office at Jonestown. There was also one at Forks.

Adam Sult, of Salem, Luzerne county, carried the mail, for many years, on foot, from Berwick to Red Rock. This man could outtravel any horse on his semi-weekly trips over the old Berwick Turnpike and across the Knob Mountain. In fact, it is doubtful whether man or beast, could compete with Mr. Sult on foot travel, through all kinds of weather and roads.

The old political parties of Cambra and New Columbus and vicinities, owned jointly a cannon which was always boomed on important occasions, such as 4th of July celebrations and other occasions of national importance. But later, the party successful in presidential elections fired it in jollification of the happy event, which caused jealousy in the defeated party, hence the parties resorted to stealing the cannon in order that the successful party couldn't boom it. At last the republicans thought to have hid it so securely that not a democrat would ever see it again. But on the eve that Cleveland's election was confirmed, the old cannon aroused the people for miles around, to the utter discomfiture of the republicans. They boomed the old gun until it burst into fragments.

The post office department is a dispenser of light and knowledge that has marked every progressive stride in our civilization. The people are happy over their mail facilities. Every family now has its own post office with a daily mail. The people of our country could never have been supplied with any privilege that fits them better than free rural delivery daily.

John C. Wenner.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Commissioners in divorce were appointed in the following cases:

Grimes vs. Grimes, C. W. Miller.

Loreman vs. Loreman, George M. Tustin.

Trumbull vs. Trumbull, John G. Freeze.

Auditors were appointed in the following estates:

Clinton Herring, estate of William Shaffer, deceased.

A. C. Jackson, estate of William Smith, deceased.

The following jury of view was appointed to inquire into the necessity of opening a road in Montour township near Josiah Giger's: S. J. Pealer, A. V. Kressler and A. B. Hartman.

Upon the petition of A. L. Fritz, John W. Belles, of Benton, guardian of F. Rupert Belles, a minor child of Elizabeth Belles, deceased, was granted an allowance of 50 cents per week out of the boy's estate. It was represented that he had advanced certain sums of money in car fare, to and from Girard College, where the boy is a student and the Court made the order. The estate amounts to $123.38.

Because of the moving out of Mt. Pleasant township by A. V. Kressler, the roadmaster, Robert C. Howell petitioned the Court through his attorney, Wm. Chrisman, for the appointment of a man to fill the vacancy. The Court appointed W. P. Vanderslice, who had agreed to accept the office.

G. G. Evert, of Mt. Pleasant township, petitioned the Court for a rule to show cause why he should not bring suit in ejectment to recover certain unseated lands, which were sold by the county treasurer in 1904, for the alleged non-payment of road tax and were bought by C. L. Sands. The rule was made returnable the first Monday in June.

In the suit of the American Brewing Co. vs. M. I. Hennessy to recover on a mortgage, no affidavit of defense being filed in the required time, judgment was granted by default.

John G. Freeze was continued as auditor in the estate of Edw. Thorpe deceased.

CHEAP BOOKS!

To close out an estate a private library is for sale. It includes

HISTORIES, THE POETS,
NOVELS, BIOGRAPHIES,
BOUND MAGAZINES,
RELIGIOUS WORKS,
and many miscellaneous books.

There are about 300 volumes, and have been divided into lots at

5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c. and $1 per book.

Set of 3 Books that Cost $3.75 now $1

Set of 5 Books that Cost $20 now $5

Very Cheap, and a Rare Chance to get

Good Books at a Nominal Price!

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Agent.

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Property of the Legal Heir

Horace Wood was one of those young men, so numerous in New York, who had been brought up without regard for money except as a means of obtaining amusement. The only son of well-to-do parents, he had been denied nothing during their lifetime and at their death was left with a fortune of fair size. He was about to begin the study of medicine when he was left an orphan, and he continued in his course. As he was naturally extravagant, now, ten years later, he had cheated his principal so often that his income had dwindled to figures he did not like to think about.

Dr Wood had not fulfilled the expectations of his instructors. He had shown an ability which had led those over him to predict great things for him, and so far he was a disappointment. He himself knew that his trouble lay in his lack of application to work. He felt dissatisfied, almost mortified, at his achievements. The life in New York distracted him. He lived beyond his means, and was beginning to realize that his money would not last forever at the present rate.

Dissatisfaction was growing upon him rapidly. He had reached the age of 30 and knew that the best he was capable of was still unrealized. To work meant self-denial, foregoing his clubs, all the amusements that his accustomed life offered Although he had as yet made no change in his

ASKED WAY TO FAIRVIEW.

life he was dissatisfied with himself, with those about him, with everything. He felt that he ought to leave the city and buy a country practice, while he had funds sufficient to do so. But the idea of leaving New York was a hard one to face.

While Dr. Wood was in this self-torturing state an extraordinary thing happened. Arriving at his home one evening, he found a letter from a lawyer in a small Connecticut town, which contained astounding news. It said:

"Dear Sir: It is my duty to inform you that Mrs. Henry Wood, who died recently, has left you the legal heir to her property in this town. If you care to sell Fairview I have a purchaser from whom I think you could get $20,000. But I should advise you to come as soon as possible and look at the property.

The place will be ready for you after the 14th of the month. Yours truly, GEORGE BROOKS."

"And I didn't know I had a relative in the world!" exclaimed the legal heir to Fairview.

His father had told him long ago that he came to New York as a boy after a quarrel at home, and had made his own way. More than that he never said, and Horace did not know that any of his race existed. He had never given them a thought.

"Sell it, of course I want to sell it! It's all to good to be true. But why should I wait until the 14th? This is only the 10th. I'll go and have a look at my property tomorrow."

Horace Wood was the only passenger to leave the train at the little station. He asked the way to Fairview, and after a long walk through the shaded streets of the old New England town, he reached his property.

It was a beautiful place, he saw at once. The drive swept around a lawn of green velvet under spreading elms, to the white colonial house Dr. Wood felt a strange sensation as he approached the old mansion, "This is the home of my forbears, and therefore my home," he thought. He had not counted on this emotion. How beautiful it was, so calm and restful, with the air of being long-established and venerable.

The door was opened, much to his astonishment, by a young and extremely pretty girl. He named himself, and the girl blushed painfully as she stepped back to admit him.

"You were not expected so soon," she said, regaining her composure. "Had you given me time, you would have found your house empty. I will have Anna show you everything."

She left him, and presently Anna, in cap and apron, appeared. He was taken over the house, but could hardly put his mind on it, so occupied was he in wondering who the young woman might be, and why both she and Anna treated him with cold, almost bitter disapproval. Anna answered his questions, but was as uncommunicative as possible. He felt like an imposter.

"That is the library," said Anna, pausing before a closed door. "Please excuse me a moment. You can be looking at the books." It had suddenly occurred to Anna that perhaps this man was not the one he pretended to be, and while he was in the library, she sped away to find Mr. Brooks.

Dr. Wood opened the door and found himself face to face with the pretty girl who had opened the door to him in the first place. She looked now as if she would like to run away. She was dressed in deep black which set off her golden hair wonderfully, and her skin, which was of an exquisite pallor. She was very slender, and stood like some wild creature, trapped, but poised ready for escape.

"I beg your pardon," said Horace, "for disturbing you."

"You have a perfect right to disturb me," the girl said coldly. "I should not be here at all. I shall be gone this evening, and leave you in unmolested possession of your property."

Who on earth could she be? And why did she and Anna hate him so?

"Will you tell me, please, who you are?" he asked.

"Do you mean to pretend you do not know?" Then, with a scornful look, she swept from the room.

As he stood in utter dismay where she had left him, the door opened and Anna appeared, followed by an elderly man. It was Mr. Brooks, the lawyer, and Horace Wood established his identity beyond a doubt.

"I had no difficulty in finding you, for I have kept track of you through New York lawyers always. Your father refused every overture of peace that was made, and your grandfather left everything to your uncle. He died years ago, leaving everything to his wife, on the condition that at her death the estate should go to his brother's son, whom he had never seen."

"But this young lady, who despises me, who is she?"

"She is Margaret Leslie, the daughter of Mrs. Wood by a former marriage. She has been brought up here and loves the place dearly. She believes you will sell it and it seems a sacrilege to her. You must not blame her. She is being turned out of the place that is home to her and it is very hard. She did not know of your existence until after the sudden death of her mother."

"Where will she go?"

"To some distant cousins, who live in New York. She dislikes the city, but what can she do? She has not enough money to be entirely independent and she is too young and too pretty to live alone. The other property in the town that falls to you has yeilded a good income and without that she has very little."

"It ought to be hers," said Horace. "It is a great injustice."

When Mr. Brooks had gone Horace paced up and down the library for an hour, deep in thought. Then, with an air of determination he went to look for Anna, and asked her if she would beg Miss Leslie to grant him a short interview before he left.

She came to the library with apparent reluctance. "Miss Leslie," Horace began at once, "I have just learned who you are. This place is yours by every moral right and I intend to deed it over to you."

"You—you don't know what you are saying. I could never accept such a thing. And even if I could I have no money to keep the place up."

"Then you can sell it."

"Sell it? Never! I love it too much." Then she added, more kindly: "It is yours, you are the legal heir. I am saying good-by to it all ——" Her voice broke.

"There is one way left," said Horace, speaking rapidly. "Miss Leslie, you are alone in the world and so am I. I have enough to maintain this place, which is yours. Marry me and let us share it. I cannot suppose that in this short time I have made such an impression on you as you have on me. I will be very kind and considerate to you. I want to stay here and work and build up a practice. I am sick of my life in New York. But I can't turn you out. I know this is unusual, but so are the circumstances. Say you will make it possible for us both to stay."

"You are carried away by your kindness," said Margaret Leslie. "It is quite impossible."

But Horace saw that her eyes were full of tears, and it gave him courage.

"Tell me, do you love any one else?"

She shook her head.

"Then let me go away and we will both think it over."

"I can't stay here. I must go to my cousin's to-night."

"But may I come to see you there and will you think it over?"

"Yes; you may come and I will think it over. She held out her hand. "Good-by. Don't think I do not appreciate your offer, only I am afraid——"

"Don't be afraid," Horace said, earnestly. And the eyes she raised to his grew trustful, and he read in their depths a promise, shy and sweet.

Cider Making in France.

The French are more careful than Americans in the making of cider. In Bordeaux 80 kinds of apples are grown, but only 12 of these are used for making cider. No green, decayed, nor worm-eaten apples are ever used.

Wife and Mother.

Mrs. Wiggs—Can't you make less noise, John? You'll wake the baby in a minute.—Pick-Me-Up.

LATEST AID TO COMFORT.

By Means of Pushbutton Chair Is Changed into Various Positions.

The newest ease-producer is a chair which tilts backward or forward as much or little as desired

NO EXERTION TO OPERATE

without getting up to adjust the parts. There is no rod, but instead a series of stops controlled by a pushbutton. You simply touch the button and the weight of the body carries the back to any angle wanted; sit up straight and touch the button again, and the chair straightens up at the same instant.

HOME COOKING.

Mock Oysters.

One-half can corn, one-half cupful milk. Salt and pepper to suit taste. One cupful flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. Drop with a teaspoon in small dabs in hot grease and fry brown.

Cheese Straws

Mix together 1 cup of flour, 1 cup cheese (grated), 1 level teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon baking powder and a dash of cayenne. Add slowly enough cold water to make a stiff dough, roll very thin, cut into strips and bake in a moderate oven.

Mock Sausage.

Two cups of finely chopped ham, or cooked meat of any knd. If all lean add some fried bacon, ½ cup mashed potatoe, 1 egg, pepper and sage to taste. Make into balls with the hands and fry a dark brown.

The Welcome Guest.

Taxes neither the nerves, pocket book nor resources of her hostess.

She is punctual—to the very minute.

She puts herself thoroughly in touch with the habits of the household.

She isn't too informal.

She doesn't keep herself in evidence all of the time, but remembers to give her hostess an opportunity to attend to her household duties.

She has some consideration for the servants.

She doesn't announce on her arrival that she isn't going to be "one bit of trouble" and then proceeds to upset the household machinery through stupidity or thoughtlessness.

She makes so little trouble and adds so much to the comfort and pleasure of every one that her departure is sincerely regretted.

Buying Remnants.

Do not be persuaded into buying a remnant that is too short in length for the contemplated gown, unless you are certain you can combine with it something you have or can buy at a price that will permit the gown to remain a bargain.

It is in waist lengths and remnants that may be utilized for children's dresses that the greatest opportunities offer, and here even half-yard lengths of plaids and bright colors may be utilized for pipings and bands to brighten a dress of plain color.

Short lengths of lace and emproidery are valuable for yokes and inserts, the fashion of combining two or more kinds of lace in one gown making it possible to employ odd bits.

Economical Dinners.

Sunday—Roast beef, potatoes and greens; dessert, pudding or pie and cheese.

Monday—Hashed beef, potatoes and bread pudding.

Tuesday—Broiled beef, vegetables, apple pudding.

Wednesday—Boiled pork, beans, potatoes, and pie or rice pudding.

Thursday—Roast or broiled fowl, cabbage, potatoes; lemon pie, cheese.

Friday—Fish, potato croquettes, escalloped tomatoes; pudding.

Saturday—A la mode beef, potatoes, vegetables; suet pudding or mince pie and cheese.

How About Your Skin?

Massage is the best thing for skin that is becoming flabby from loss of flesh. Make a cream of four ounces of mutton tallow, one and one-quarter ounces of glycerine, one-half dram of tincture of benzoin, one-quarter dram of spirits of camphor, one-sixteenth dram of powdered alum, one-half ounce of rose water.

Melt the tallow in a basin set into a pan of boiling water. Add glycerine and alum. The isinglass is dissolved in the rose water, warmed, and the other ingredients are added.

Remove the basin from water and beat the two mixtures together. Use on the face as a massage cream. It is decidedly astringent.

IMPROVE THE EYES

THE SETTING THE THING THAT IMPARTS BEAUTY.

A Matter of the Proper Arrangement of the Hair and the Selection of Just the Right Colors in One's Dress and Hat.

It is said that the eyes of the Empress Josephine were really violet, though in certain lights they could look much darker in tone. They were particularly well suited with jewels of turquoise and sapphire and were remarkably fetching when she wore purple near them. She matched the spots in her eyes.

It isn't so much the color of your eyes that counts as the way you use them; it isn't so much their brilliancy as the way you dress the eyes. If you know what to wear and how to wear it your eyes will be pretty.

The woman whose eyes are jet black and whose hair matches them should dress her hair rather round so as to put her face in a frame. This will bring out her eyes and make them shine brighter.

She should polish her hair and let it stand out well at each side of her head, making a full pompador or setting for the eyes. This always has a good effect upon them.

The woman whose eyes are brown should treat them in a different way. Brown eyes must be made beautiful or they will have a feline look.

The brown eyed woman should wear tan color or some shade of brown, and she should wear it around her neck and under her chin.

The brown eyed woman should dress her hair rather fluffily. She cannot wear it plain. She should bring it down well upon her forehead.

It is the truly blond woman, with deep brown eyes, who has things all her way. Her eyes look nice, no matter how she combs her hair, and if she will go to a little trouble she can be a professional beauty.

The blond woman should set her hair high above her forehead, so as to make an aureole for her face. Her eyes will show up exquisitely in this framework of blond complexion and blond hair.

It is the woman with dull or fishy eyes who is at a loss how to proceed, because her eyes lack color. She knows that it is the thing to wear a dress that matches her eyes. Yet how is she going to do it when her eyes and lashes lack color?

Here are some rules for her to follow. They are in the nature of don'ts.

The first one is: Don't make gestures with your eyes. It is the pale eyed girl who loves to cast her eyes upward, looking at nothing at all. It is the girl with the pale blue eye who rolls her eyes, strikes attitudes and does stunts with the eyes that were never meant for her to do at all. The black eyed beauty may attempt them, but never the pale eyed girl.

Th pale eyed girl should paint her eye-brows every night with a good eyebrow grower. Maybe she will take a little almond oil and some vaseline and mix them half and half This makes a good grower.

Don't if your eyes are not beyond criticism, venture to wear diamonds next to the face. Pearls are softer and vastly more becoming. Bernhardt, with all her jewels, never wears diamonds or any other sparkling jewel next to her face.

"What, dim the lustre of my eyes," she says, "and make them look dull by comparison with the diamonds?"

Bernhardt, whose eyes shade from blue to green and back to gray—she herself says they are hazel—is careful to wear blue next to her face. Her turquoise necklace is the wonder of the stage. Sometimes she wears a dull green necklace of olivines and emeralds, but never the sparkling stones. Purple amethysts suit her.

Women who are blond and long to be darker can really grow deeper in hue by the wearing of a well selected color combination. Many English women who formerly gloried in their blondness are now putting on the deep tones of blue and green and brown in order to make themselves look like brunettes in the shadows.

The pale eyed girl and the deep eyed one, too, must be careful of her eyes. The eyes have a tendency to come closer together, and this makes a double wrinkle in the forehead.

The woman who looks intently at things will soon develope a wrinkle between her eyes. It is easily done but very hard to drive away. Don't look intently if you don't want to have this wrinkle.

The girl who wants to keep her eyes nice will massage around them now and then with the finger tips. It keeps away the wrinkles, and wrinkles should not be allowed to come around the eyes, no matter whether they be naturally pretty eyes or not.

Woman's Creed.

It is the creed of the up-to-date woman never to give herself away. A cup of coffee may be spilled over her delicate silk gown—she simply folds the breadths together and goes on with her flow of feminine talk. "Enfant terrible" makes agonizing remarks, a rival gives some cruel stab—all is met with the same absolute immobility of countenance.—The Lady.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The June Woman's Home Companion.

The *Woman's Home Companion* for June is forehanded with an article on "The Woman of Millions—How She Could Spend Her Money." This magazine believes that millionairesses, or at least some of them, are willing to follow the lead of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller in devoting some of their great wealth to practical benevolence, so William H. Allen, of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Poor, was asked to tell women with millions just what they could do for their less fortunate fellow-creatures. The result is an able and thoroughly practical article. In the same number Dr. Edward Everett Hale has an editorial describing in his kindly genial manner just what women can do about good government, especially the civic duties connected with schools and libraries. Charles Edward Hooper, who is contributing a series of illustrated articles on building the home, describes the practical side of the house and what should be considered by prospective home builders to make the dwelling comfortable as well as beautiful. Another building article of timely interest is "A $500 Bungalow Built on a Steel-Frame Principle," by W. G. Massarene. The double-page feature of the month is a series of photographs illustrating the personal apartments of Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace. The fiction is particularly strong, and includes serial stories by Josephine Daskam Bacon and Herbert D. Ward, and short stories by Zona Gale, Mary Roberts Rinehart and W. L. Wilson. In the department on child labor, contributed each month by the National Child Labor Committee, is a severe arraignment of child labor conditions in Pennsylvania written by Scott Nearing, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee. Mr. Nearing says that Pennsylvania with a twelfth of the population has a sixth of the child labor of the country.

The June *Woman's Home Companion* reaches the high-water mark in the importance of its many departments. Grace Margaret Gould contributes several pages devoted to the latest fashions, notably an illustrated article on the new linen gowns; Evelyn Parsons writes of lingerie waists and collars; Margaret E. Sangster continues her valuable talks with mothers; Herbert D. Ward treats of the medical inspection of schools, and Anna S. Richardson, in her monthly department "For the Girl Who Earns Her Own Living," tells how commencement day can be connected with business. The Daniel Boone Club page contains a forecast of the club's representation at the Jamestown Exposition.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Pensions for College Professors.

One of the most important and hopeful signs of the times is the growing recognition of the fact that liberal provision should be made for the old age of college professors. The largest salaries of the teaching profession are not comparable to the financial returns that eminent talent commands when it is devoted to the activities of business. The intellectual gifts and unworldly aims of great scholars and inspiring teachers are not usually attended by an undue tendency to the kind of thrift that makes sure of laying up something for the future. Those who are constitutionally money-makers do not as a rule devote themselves to literary, or even scientific, pursuits. When adequate retiring pensions are provided, those of the highest gifts will be encouraged to remain, knowing that in their old age they will be provided for, and those who have passed the maximum of their power and usefulness can be superannuated without injustice or hardship. Wholly and eminently commendable is John D. Rockefeller's gift of $3,000,000 as a pension fund for superannuated professors of Chicago University. Munificent as the sum is, it is none too large for its purpose.

—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. All druggists $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00.

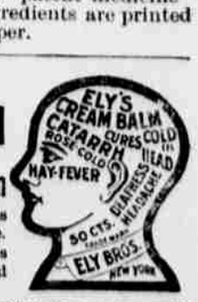
Hoax—"I understand the undertakers are forming a Trust." Joax—"Say, that's a sort of running the thing into the ground.

Nature "makes all things beautiful in their time." Every one of life's seasons, when life moves on Nature's lines, has its own charm and beauty. Many women dread that period when they must experience change of life. They fear that face and form may suffer by the change, and that they may fail to please those whom they love. The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription in this crisis of woman's life lies in the fact that it assists Nature. Its use preserves the balance and buoyancy of the mind and sustains the physical powers. Many women have expressed their gratitude for the help and comfort given by "Favorite Prescription" in this trying period. Its benefits are not passing but permanent. Not a "patent medicine" because all its ingredients are printed on the bottle-wrapper.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. May 16, 1907.

What was about as near a sensational address as a conservative minister often makes, was delivered this week by Bishop Satterlee, the Episcopal Bishop of Washington at the convention of the diocese just held. It is an address likely to gain wide publicity and create talk in the north though in the south the facts are too well understood to cause any comment except from the fact that a bishop uttered them. He devoted the major part of his address to the race problem and said, as everyone in the southern part of the country is keenly aware that it was the most pressing problem before the American people. What he said that will hurt and what is sure to cause a lot of talk in the north was that the negro race was distinctly an inferior race, mentally, morally and physically, that suffrage was a failure, having been tried for forty years and having failed utterly to make equals with the white race out of people who were racially inferior. He said some more true but not all diplomatic things about the childish efforts of the race to grasp social equality through money, land holding and education, and added that while he would cheerfully give the negro race all the advantages in these lines that they could have, nothing that they could do would ever make them anything but what they were, a race below the standard of the white.

Further, and this is likely to cause adverse comment in the Episcopal church, he said that the Methodist system of local preachers and class leaders was just the thing needed to reach the mass of the colored people within the jurisdiction of the Episcopal church. The experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest in Washington, which has the largest negro population of any city in the world and where anything that could be done to lighten the race curse would be an unmixed blessing.

***

It has been settled by the party in power that Oklahoma and Indian Territory are not to come into the Union as a state till after the next presidential election if then. It is purely a matter of politics. Three or four Democratic representatives and two Democratic Senators are not wanted at the Capitol, and there are plenty of good reasons why they will not get there. Fault is found with the constitution that Oklahoma has adopted. It is said to be too radical and too hard on corporations. This is a remarkable complaint from a "trust-busting" administration. Then it is claimed that the state has been Gerrymandered so that it will never be anything but Democratic. It takes a pretty fair sprinkling of voters to Gerrymander a state in the first place, and if this has been done, which is open to question, it is no more than what was done in the case of Ohio, and other states, but that was in the interests of the other party. Anyhow the fate of Oklahoma is settled for some time to come. The constitution cannot be adopted without executive approval, and it has been settled by the party leaders that this shall not be given.

***

There are almost as many Democratic possibilities for the Presidential nomination coming forward as there are Republican, and that is useless. It is claimed that there is a large element in the party who would be glad of anything to beat Bryan for the nomination, and these members are putting forward several candidates to feel the party pulse. Of course Senator Daniel of Virginia has been a possibility for a long time and recently his name has been mentioned before the convention assembles and mentioned in such a way as to compel recognition. This week Judge Gray, of Delaware was at the White House and he was plainly talked of to President Roosevelt as the possible head of the opposition ticket. Marse Henry Watterson has not come out for anybody yet in the Democratic ranks. He has selected Governor Hughes to make the running for the Republican party and says he has something good in reserve for his own party, but he has not yet taken the public into his confidence as to who it is.

***

Commissioner of Patents Allen has left his happy official home where he was a good deal happier here than the public that had to deal with him, and there is some prospect of a different and decidedly better Patent Office administration than there has been for some years past. Commissioner Allen has won the reputation for allowing a worse condition of affairs to grow up in and around the Patent Office than any previous incumbent. Not only has the work of the government fallen so far behind hand that it will take months to catch up with it, but the Commissioner has encouraged by allowing a class of patent attorneys to practice before the office who have done nothing but bring the profession into disrepute. These fake attorneys, most of whom know nothing about Patent Law, make the most extravagant claims in their advertisements as to the things they can do for their clients. But when the claims are investigated, they invariably prove valueless if not absolutely fraudulent. It is believed that the new commissioner, Mr. Moore who has been the assistant commissioner for some years is about to institute a thorough house cleaning and that one of the first effects of his incumbency will be a number of disbarments.

***

The Department of Justice has announced its intention of instituting proceedings in a few days against the Powder Trust whose head is Dupont, the new Senator from Delaware. The Bureau of Corporations has been hard at work investigating the operations of this trust for months past, and has discovered that not only has it been powerful enough to almost completely stifle competition, but that it now has the government entirely at its mercy and in case of war could exact any price that it chose for the powder necessary to the country's defense. Whatever is the outcome of the prosecution, it is almost assured that the government will establish a number of factories of its own for service manufacture.

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated.

It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

LOW RATES TO ATLANTIC CITY

Via Pennsylvania Railroad account meeting American Medical Association. Excursion tickets will be sold May 31 to June 4, good returning until June 10, from all stations over 100 miles from Atlantic City, at *single fare plus $1.00 for the round trip.*

For particulars, consult nearest ticket agent.

Coal Dredge Sinks in River.

The Danville *Morning News* says: Hopewell's monster coal dredge, the "Great Eastern," which left Danville last week for its home port, Northumberland, never reached its destination. At some distance above the town it struck a snag and went to the bottom of the river where it remains at present.

The Great Eastern was famous as the largest coal dredge on the Susquehanna. The big dredge was not considered as paying expenses unless it extracted as a minimum quantity twenty-eight tons of coal from the river bottom daily. It was heavily weighted with engine, boiler and other machinery and it drew nearly two feet of water.

On returning to Northumberland Friday, when in about seven feet of water the dredge struck a stump which had sunk in the river. The men were thrown from their feet by the impact as the collision occurred. At the same moment it was discovered that a large hole had been broken in the bottom of the boat and that the water was pouring in. In two minutes' time the dredge sank, the crew having barely time to escape to the flat boat, which was being towed in the rear.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FARM NOTES.

Do not wait until the potatoe vines are covered with beetles before applying Paris green, but attend to the work of destruction on the first signs of the appearance of beetles, so as to avoid as much damage to the plants as possible.

The peach borer works from June to September, or rather the moth is always busy attacking the trees. Careful examinations should be made for the borer at least every two weeks, and if the trees show indication of being attacked cut the borers out.

It may not be known that if cow peas are mowed while the pods are very small a new growth occurs, but such is the case, and sheep will prefer the second growth to any other. The roots of cow peas contain nitrogen, and will improve the soil, even when the tops are cut off and used.

No plant will long survive if the leaves are cut off, hence the way to destroy Canada thistles or other plants that persist in growing is to keep them cut down. As fast as they appear above the ground cut them and as they will become weaker after each cutting, there arrives a time when they can no longer grow.

All kinds of coarse food can be rendered serviceable by judicious combination of the ration. Even cut straw will be eaten if bran and oil meal are added to it. Fodder can be made acceptable to stock by preparation, and hay may be fed with other foods in a manner to make the whole ration very palatable

It is time lost, and broken backs, to undertake the planting of garden seeds by hand. Use a drill, which puts the seeds in regularly and evenly, marks the rows and covers them at the right depth. There are many handy little implements suitable for the garden that are not in frequent use. Even a trowel does excellent service in transplanting, and a weeder will tear out the weeds much quicker than can be done by hand.

Families that keep only one cow should endeavor to have the best animal that can be procured. More labor is required to care for a single cow, proportionately, than for a herd. A cow for the family should give a large flow of milk for at least 10 months of the year, and the milk should contain not less than 4 per cent. of butter fat as cream is one of the essentials. It is better to have a cow that gives even richer milk, but the majority of family cows are selected without regard to merits in that respect. It is difficult to rear the calves in such cases, hence in purchasing the family cow it will be profitable.

No vegetable is more popular than the Lima bean, and it is suitable for all classes of persons, as well as for all manner of dishes. The difficulty with Lima beans is the poles, which are sometimes expensive; but if strings are used, as is done for the climbing flowers, the vines will grow and thrive equally as well. All that is necessary is to keep them off the ground, and it is not necessary to pole them if inconvenient. The late crop should be a large one, not only for the purpose of supplying the family with a sufficiency of green ones for the table, but also that they may be dried and laid aside for winter. If stored away they are very serviceable at that season, as they may then be soaked and used for the same purposes as when they are green. The dwarf varieties do not require poles.

There have been many disputes as to where potatoes originated or were first discovered. Some persons claim that tubers were first grown in America while others declare their home was in Ireland. According to Prof. Samuel Fraser, of the Cornell Experiment Station, the potato sometimes called white potato, Irish potato, English or round potato, is a native of the elevated valleys of Chile, Peru, and Mexico, one form even being found as far north as Southern Colorado. The potato was introduced into the eastern section of the United States in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and returning colonists probably took them from there to England. The name Irish potatoe has been generally accepted, because it grows so well in Ireland, and is valued so highly by the Irish as a native food.

SUCCESS IN BROILING.

Requires a Clear Fire and Constant Watching.

Always grease the gridiron well and have it hot before the meat is placed on it. Fish should be buttered and sprinkled with flour, which will prevent the skin from adhering to the gridiron. Birds and other things which need to be halved should be broiled inside first. Remember that a hot, clear fire is necessary for cooking all small articles. They should be turned often to be cooked evenly without being burned. Never put your fork in the lean part of meat on the gridiron as it will allow the juice to escape. Cover the gridiron with a tin pan or a baking pan. The sooner the meat is cooked without burning the better, the pan holds the heat and often prevents a stray line of smoke from touching the meat. If the fire should be too hot sprinkle salt over it.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

The modern skirt requires a world of thought and careful handling in its cutting out to make it a success.

Stripes veiled in tullies, voiles and other semitransparent fabrics are very fashionable both for street and home wear.

Collar and cuff facings are the exclusive point in motor coat and the demand for hand embroidery is found even here.

Some sandals, like slippers, are fastened with as many as five strips across the ankle. The buttons for these are very large.

Directoire coats are much seen, both in plain and striped effects. In cloth suits seen recently the lines of the jacket ran perpindicularly, while those on the skirt were diagonal.

Convenient Sewing Cabinet.

In the illustration is shown a sewing cabinet which should be of interest to every woman. It comprises a holder for spools, pins and needles and other small articles used in sewing. Mounted upon a circular base are two circular stands, the upper one being the smaller of the two Arranged around each of the steps thus formed are a number of upright studs for supporting spools of silk and cotton. Secured to the top is a handle for lifting and moving the holder. Besides the spools, cushions for pins and needles are also attached to the base. A further addition is a drawer for odds and ends, which is placed in the lower stand. When not in use the holder is incased in a cover, which prevents dust from gathering on the articles within.

SEWING CABINET.

Prisms versus Scat.

In the matter of expression the recipe for beauty is easily given, writes Elizabeth Anstruther.

Every prety look counts for prettiness, every uguly look for ugliness. This isn't sentiment; this is simple, physiological fact. Muscles we know, are very susceptible of training; after they have done a thing a certain number of times they incline to do it all the time. And skin, though it is very elastic in extreme youth, tends to become less so as the years go by and to keep the shape into which it is most habitually drawn.

Women of a bygone day used to say "Prunes" or 'Prisms' before entering a parlor, so their mouths would look pretty. But we know perfectly well that if they more habitually said "Scat!" the look of the snarl was unmistakably there.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS. Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT. Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:43, 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4:28, 6:30 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1901.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE CITY 8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

On and after June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

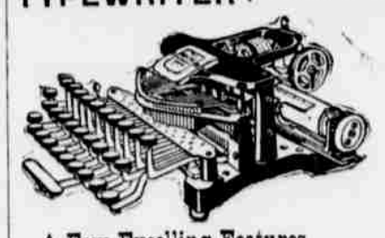
First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
o. Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 45	10 00	1.50	*5 [illegible]
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 01	18
Danville	7 08	10 19	2 11	5
Catawissa	7 19	10 30	2 23	5
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	7 30	10 43	2 35	6
Espy	7 36	10 49	2 41	6
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 53	12 46	6
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 50	...
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 53	6
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 54
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	6 51
Mick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 09	10 47
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 26
Plymouth Junction	8 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 41
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	19 00	.....	4 05	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	14 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 42	12 25	4 50	*8 25

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	f2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	f11 54	3 30	f8 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	f3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	f3 54	f8 29
Lime Ridge	f8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 38	9 10
Cameron	9 14	f1 01	4 48	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	f4 55	9 35

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. f Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 58	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	†
Jamison City	5 56	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 58	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f7 12	f4 47	f11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 18	11 58
Coles Creek	16 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 06
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

12-10-17

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the remedy that clears the Complexion, Removes Skin Imperfections, Makes New Blood and Improves the Health. If you take

BEAUTYSKIN

beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo, for free search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES. *Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.* Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 623 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW & Co.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE
CHARLES A. SHAFFER,
of Berwick.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. W. BLACK,
of Bloomsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic voters.

NOTICE PRIMARY ELECTION

Spring Primary Election to Be Held Saturday June 1st, Between the Hours of 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., 1907.

To the Voters of Columbia County:—

In accordance with SECTION THREE paragraph FOUR of the UNIFORM PRIMARY ELECTION LAW notice is hereby given that the several political parties in the said county will vote at the various polling places in the said county on Saturday June 1st, 1907, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. to nominate candidates at the Spring Primary election as follows, to wit,—

One person for Associate Judge.
One person for County Surveyor.
Two persons for delegates to the Republican State Convention.
Four persons for delegates to the Democratic State Convention.
Six persons for delegates to the Prohibition State Convention.
One person for Republican Committeeman in each election district.
One person for member of the Democratic Standing Committee in each election district.
One person for Chairman of the Prohibition party.
One person for Secretary of the Prohibition party.
One person for Treasurer of the Prohibition party.
One person for committeeman from each election district for the Prohibition party.

JERRY A. HESS, C. L. POHE, E. RINGROSE } County Commissioners.

Attest A. B. BLACK, Commissioner's Clerk

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there were 9,703 persons killed and 86,008 injured. Of the killed 537 were passengers, 1,990 trainmen, 1,371 other employes and 5,718 were neither passengers nor employes. Of the injured 10,457 were passengers. These figures read like the report of the casualities of one of the great battles of the civil war and represent a terrible slaughter of human beings through the carelessness of railroads.

The modern demand for excessive speeding on the railroads may be responsible for many accidents, but if the railroads were to be less recklessly managed and if the men at the throttle were not compelled to work overtime and thus become unfit for duty there would be a less number of accidents with fatal results. Railroad officials appear to be so busy trying to increase their dividends that they fail to see the necessity of reform in the management of the roads.—*Ex.*

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

When the Tweed frauds were first exposed in 1870 they centered on the "New Court House" built by the Tweed ring, through Andy Garvy a contractor.

This building cost $6,000,000, thrice what it should. When the bills were dragged out and published it was found that the plastering of a small closet had cost $37,000. There were window cappings which would have cost no more if they had been gold plated. There were floors which would have cost less if they had been laid in silver dollars instead of Georgia pine.

All was regular. A small board of four men, Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney and Hall, the board of audit, had passed the bill under a law giving this authority. The contractor sublet his job or did it for a low price. He turned in a raised bill. The board of audit passed the bill. The money was drawn and the contractor got the money.

When his account in the bank where he deposited was seized, the deposit was found to be divided in a regular percentage. Not all the board of audit got a share. Tweed had his. Other men high in his machine got their share. By a regular arrangement every payment made to the contractor was divided after it got into the bank—not between each member of his organization, who were "on the inside," or who were meeting political expenses, past and present, settling accounts against their dead leader's estate, paying faithful allies in the interior or clearing up all accounts.

The Tweed investigation made no progress in answering the question, "Where did the money go?" until it was found what the contractor did with his city warrants, after he had banked and deposited them. When it was clear what he had done with the money after he deposited it, it was also clear who got the money, and not until then. When his deposit slips and the transfers from his bank account were laid bare it was known who got the money.

In the new court house in New York, as in the new capitol in Harrisburg, it was early clear that the contractor got five and tenfold. The money did not stop with his bank account then. Does any one believe it did in Harrisburg?—*Ex.*

No voter at the primary election shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. *Primary Election Law.*

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. Correct any constipation by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

Penalties for Unlawful Voting.

The Act of 1906 providing for primary elections contains the following clause relating to penalties for unlawful voting at such elections:

"Any person who votes or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as indicated by this act, or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at a primary, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot, outside the polling place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Section 10 of the same act reads:

"The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at a primary shall be the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections, within the district where the primary is held. Each elector shall prove his qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity on election day.

Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he asks: Provided, that if he is challenged, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that, at the next preceding general election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks."

If the voter should not be challenged, and it could be shown afterward that he had not voted at the last general election for the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks, he could be prosecuted, and the penalties above named imposed.

Should he make oath as above, and it could be shown that the oath was false, he could be prosecuted not only for false voting, but for perjury also.

VOTING AT THE PRIMARY.

Mr. Editor.

Will you please answer the following question:

Suppose 500 Republicans should write in the name of one of the Democratic candidates for Associate Judge on the Republican primary election ballot. Would those votes be added to the votes given that candidate on the Democratic ballots?

Yours &c.
INQUIRER.

They would not. Separate tally sheets are provided for each party, and the Republican ballots are counted by themselves, as each of the other parties are. The number of votes given to each candidate on the Republican ballot will be kept separate, and the one receiving the highest number of Republican votes will be declared the nominee of that party. The votes given to a person whose name appears only on another party ticket cannot be carried over from the Republican ballot to help make a Democratic nomination. This rule holds good both ways, and a Republican whose name is written on the Democratic ballots could not get the benefit of those votes on the Republican count.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In this issue I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of Columbia county. I have always been a Democrat, and I assure you if nominated and elected to the office which I now aspire to fill, I will be guided wholly by my best judgment, and endeavor to do my duty as I see it, and as I have done it in the past. I promise, if elected, so far as within my power, a fair, honest and impartial administration, with equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none.

I will endeavor to see all the Democratic voters in the county before the Primaries in June next, and I will be content to abide their decision at that time. Based upon my pledges as herein stated I will ask the voters to stand by me.

Sincerely yours,
tf. W. W. BLACK.

A bill just passed in the legislature will probably drive all the Gypsies out of the state. The new law makes it necessary for them to procure a license from the treasurer in each county in which they wish to camp, and to pay $50 for the same.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

For Associate Judge

CHARLES A. SHAFFER,
of Berwick.

THE CAPITOL INQUIRY.

Little consideration need be given the stories from Harrisburg of proposals to "settle" the Capitol investigation, for the obvious reason that any such settlement at the present stage is impossible. The first purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain the entire truth concerning the building, decoration and furnishing of the Capitol, and the commission cannot stop at any point short of a complete and detailed report. It has only covered a part of the ground thus far, and it is clear that there can be no "settlement" until it has gone into every feature of the business from beginning to end.

Furthermore, the commission would have no authority to settle or compromise with anybody, even if so disposed. All of the facts it shall gather must be laid before the Governor, and if he and the Attorney General find grounds for the criminal prosecution of any one concerned, it would be a hardy person who proposed to them to "settle" the case.

In civil suits for restitution there may be opportunity for compromise, but that is still a long way ahead, and could have no effect upon any criminal proceedings. The present commission is not concerned in anything but the investigation with which it is charged, and which it cannot stop now if it would. The evidence thus far made public shows such an extraordinary system of piling up the cost that even if the architect and the contractors were to confess the overcharges, the necessity of determining how they secured such opportunities would not be lessened. The investigation was only temporarily interrupted by the adjournment of the Legislature. There is no reason to doubt that when the commission resumes its work it will push it unrelentingly to the end.

—*Phila. Ledger.*

Why Miners Turn to Gray.

The latest boom for Judge Gray comes from the anthracite coal miners, who remember him as the presiding genius of the arbitration board. They see in the Judge the Moses to lead them to the land flowing with milk and honey, which in political parlance means the postoffices and other Federal places. Until last fall the gates were not lifted so as to allow the United Mine Workers to participate in politics. Then John Mitchell opened the field, pushed his friend Nicholls into Congress and helped the general secretary, William B. Wilson, to slip into Representative Deemer's seat. In addition, there were many places in the State Legislature that fell to the miners. These candidates were all nominated on Democratic and independent tickets, and were repudiated by the Republican Organization. Now the miners see a ray of hope, not only in Pennsylvania, but in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, of again getting into politics and capturing more seats in Congress and the Legislatures if they have a leader such as Judge Gray, Bryan and Hearst mean nothing to the miners or to organized labor throughout the country, according to the statements made by labor leaders. Roosevelt, right or wrong, had a warm place in their hearts until the Moyer and Haywood affair. Now they are divided. They worship at the shrine of Judge Gray.

—*Phila. Ledger.*

NEED A NEW HAT?

We are ready for you whether it be a nice Stiff Hat, a comfortable Soft Hat or one of the new STRAWS.

KNOX, STETSON,
MELVILLE,
KEEN, NOXALL.

There's a Shape Here to Suit Any Head

TOWNSEND'S NEW STORE
Townsend's Corner.

GOOD NEWS
Double-Quick Selling of Dress Goods!

At this Cut Price event we will sell Dress Materials cheaper than ever before.

If you know how busy our former Dress Goods sales have been, you will understand how strong this headline assertion is and what it implies. And even now we consider the claim a very mild one. We would still speak conservatively, if we put the announcement more strongly before our readers.

Lower prices have never been attached to fabrics so desirable and seasonable. And ours is the largest assemblage in this locality for you to choose from.

The items tell of the fabrics of up-to-the-moment fashionableness—plain, fancy and mixed effects, every weave—every color—and at a wide range of prices—All Reduced.

The selling will be fast—some lots will be speedily exhausted—the whole huge sale assortment will not last long under the greatly reduced prices attached to them. For this reason we advise an early visit, if you contemplate purchasing. SALE ENDS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Fancy Suitings 36 inches wide. All wool, check and plaids in the spring shades regular 50c the yard. Sale price 39c.

Mohairs 50 inches wide, not all colors, regular 65c the yard. Sale price 49c.

Mohairs 36 and 44 inches wide, Cardinal, Blue and Slate, regular 50c goods. Sale price 39c.

Fancy Mixed Suitings and Panamas 42 in. wide, all wool checks and plaids in the spring shades, regularly $1.00 the yard. Now on sale at 79c.

Extra Fine French Serges all wool, 56 inches wide in grey check and plaids, regularly $1.75, now on sale at $1.15 the yard.

Fine Mohair and Sicilians 44 in. wide in Blue, Tans, Gree and Beige, regular $1 yard, now on sale at 75c

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We have culled here and there from fine seasonable dress goods, two different lots for quick selling. Read

LOT NUMBER 1

Including every wanted color in one weave or another—call them odds and ends if you like, but they are actually worth from 75c to $1.00 the yard. On sale 59c the yard.

LOT NUMBER 2.

Worth from $1 to $1.40 the yard—including different fabrics in all colors—Great bargains, but come quick if you would share. They are on sale for 79c the yard.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

Why not have the best?

40 Styles of beautiful Oxfords and Shoes to Select From.

EASTER

Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Patent Colt, Gun Metal,

PRICES, $1.00 to $4.00

Styles and workmanship Supreme.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

A. W. Diehl of Buck Glen was among our welcome callers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild of Bridgeport, Conn. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Wirt.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby of Hamburg, N. J. is the guest of the Misses Clark on Market street.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Mrs. P. L. Gemberling of Sunbury is visiting her sister Mrs. H. C. Jones in town this week.

John G. Laubach of Coles Creek was in town last week serving on the jury. We were pleased to greet him in this office.

James M. Staver has donated a beautiful stained glass window to be placed in the second story front of the Masonic Temple.

A Certain Cure for Aching Feet.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Tired, Aching, Callous, Sweating, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 5-2 4t.

Mrs. Sallie Purman, mother of Mrs. Sue A. Wolf of Espy, died at the home of the latter on Monday afternoon, aged 88 years.

Dr. J. J. Brown and R. C. Neal have been reappointed trustees of the Normal School on behalf of the state, by Superintendent Schaefter.

James Lawlor Sr., foreman of the print department at the Magee Carpet Mill, has gone to Yorkshire, England, where he will spend several months visiting relatives.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Post Office: Mrs. Jennie Deacon, P. M. Smith. Cards, Mr. Hubert Wright. Foreign Letters, Mr. Antonio Caroto Fuframepo.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant, herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-2-4t.

The Supreme Court has affirmed our county court in the case of Mary A. Tucker vs. American Car & Foundry Co. The case was tried here last September and resulted in a verdict of $6000 for the plaintiff whose husband died from injuries received in the works of the defendant, by whom he was employed.

REV. DR. ZAHNER HERE.

Rev. Dr. Louis Zahner arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Funston. He was the rector of St. Paul's Church from 1877 to 1886, and is now rector of St. Mark's Church, Adams, Mass. He comes on to be present at the 25th Anniversary of St Margaret's Guild, which was organized during his rectorship.

It was hoped that Mrs. Zahner would accompany him, and that they would be able to spend a week or more here, but owing to Dr. Zahner's engagements at home he will be obliged to return before Sunday, so that Mrs. Zahner did not feel like making so long a journey for a two days' visit. Her many friends would have been delighted to welcome her back here.

Bought a Fine Jersey.

Mr. Jere Kostenbauder, Catawissa, has bought from Hon. S. E. Nivin, Landenberg, Pa., Nathaniel Fox. He is by an imported bull whose sire sold for $7500, and his brother sold for $10,000, the highest prices ever paid for Jerseys at auction. His dam is by Brown Bessie's son out of a daughter of Diploma (sire of Merry Maiden) the sweepstaked winners at Chicago.

Left Hospital, Went to Jail.

Some weeks ago Northumberland county was startled by the news that Nick Gedro, of Marion Heights, with five bullets in his body, was dying at the Ashland hospital, the victim of Andrea Yunado, an agent of the Black Hand.

It seems that Gedro was adverse to passing away while his assailant was still on green earth, and liable to no greater punishment than that imposed by the average lenient Northumberland county jury. And so Gedro recuperated as quickly as nature would permit, intending to buckle on his stiletto and revolver and go on Yunado's trail as soon as he left the hospital. But the hand of the law stayed his intentions of blood thirsty revenge. As he stepped from the hospital Saturday morning he was arrested by Sergeant Van Voris, of the State constabulary, located at Shamokin, and Deputy Sheriff Condy Langdon, of Centralia, on the charge of stabbing William Murton, of Centralia, on March 7th, and an aggravated assault on Chas. Fetterman, of Centralia, which took place on the 4th of August.

After stabbing Murton, Gedro left Centralia and nothing was heard of him until the accounts of the shooting affray were seen in the papers. Gedro now lies in the Columbia county prison at Bloomsburg.

LIBRARY FOR HAZLETON.

John Markle, the Jeddo coal operator, has offered to present a building for a free public library at Hazleton, and the offer has been accepted.

Mr. Markle's proposal is accompanied by a drawing of the proposed building, which is to be known as the "Markle Memorial Library," in memory of Geo. B. Markle, father of John and Alvan Markle, and one of the pioneer coal operators in the anthracite field. The drawings show a beautiful romanesque marble structure to cost $40,000. Mr. Markle will put up the building complete and also furnish it. All the association will need to do will be to supply the books.

The only stipulation in the gift is that the association shall apply its entire income from whatever source arising, and also the proceeds of the library tax, to the maintenance of the library as a free and non-sectarian public library forever.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have recently been recorded by Recorder Miller:

Wm. J. Daley et al. to Sarah Daley for lot No. 3 in block 119, Centralia.

Barton Shaffer and wife to Chas. L. Pensyl for lot of ground in Fernville.

Jacob Derr and wife to J. L. Reece and Grant Johnson for 57 acres and 119 perches of land in Greenwood township.

Hiram Long and wife to Jacob Derr and Jesse E. Girard for a lot ground in Millville.

John Kramer and wife to Harriet Eyerly for a lot of ground in Briar Creek township.

Ira H. Collins, executor to Clemuel R. Woodin, for three tracts of land in Briar Creek township.

CUBANS CELEBRATE.

The Cuban students at the Normal School enjoyed a banquet in the school dining hall on Monday evening to celebrate the freeing of Cuba from Spanish rule. An excellent menu was served, and speeches were made by Dr. Waller, Prof. Clark, Prof. Dennis, Prof. Rockey, Antonio Rodriquez, and Rev. Mr. Frisbie.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building. Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Soldiers' Pension.

The Republican leaders are greatly perturbed over the passage of the Soldiers' Pension bill. It passed the Senate with only one opposing vote in the expectation that it would be defeated in the House of Representatives and it passed the House by the same overwhelming majority in the hope that the Governor will veto it. According to report from Harrisburg, however, this expectation will be disappointed. The Governor will sign the measure, gossip alleges, regardless of results. That action will necessitate some deep cutting into the appropriations for local charities, but the Legislators rather than the Governor will suffer on that account.

The pension bill will involve an expenditure of five or six millions of dollars annually. It isn't a prodigious sum when the resources of this great State are considered. But it raises the volume of expenditures considerably above the total of the revenue and will inevitably lead to treasury deficits and bankruptcy. Of course the calamity may be postponed for a period by cutting the hospital and other charity appropriations. But these institutions are of great service as well as of infinite advantage to the communities in which they are located, and crippling them will work hardships on many deserving people. The benefit to the veterans of the war, meritorious as it is, will hardly compensate for the damage to the hospitals.

The measure was introduced in good faith, of course, but it wasn't passed in that spirit. Senator Cochran, during a visit in Maine, met a man who had long been a resident of Williamsport, who said he returned to the State in which he enlisted because it paid a pension and he needed the money. But in providing for a pension to the soldiers of the State the Legislature of Maine also provided revenues to meet the expense and thus performed a patriotic service in a business and statesmanlike way. Our boss-ridden and machine controlled Legislators neglected the most important feature of the affair and pensions soldiers at the expense of others also deserving.

—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

My Choice—The Jersey.

Many years ago I fell in love with that hazel-eyed, gentle, timid, fawn-like creature that has not only a proud pedigree of blood lineage for many, many generations, but presents to the world the greatest pedigree of profitable dairy production of any bovine in existence today, originated and matured by those sturdy Normans to whom the world is indebted for many of the great things it today enjoys, in the fertile garden valleys of old Normandy, transplanted later to those genial garden oases of the English channel known as the Channel Islands, says L. W. Lighty in *National Stockman*:

There the same people of sturdy body and vigorous brain entered into a co-partnership with that noblest and most useful so-called brute creation, and in that co-partnership have not only shown the world the possibilities of a small patch of soil but have developed a machine that for its contribution to human welfare has never been surpassed.

Because those inhabitants of the little Island of Jersey have for many generations fed those cows the best and most complete ration of food daily year in and year out, have in every way cared for those cows to the best of their ability and have made selection and breeding for definite results a life study, they were enabled to give to the world that wonderful queen of dairy, the little Jersey.

The cow that can eat 12 times her weight of food in a year and will manufacture therefrom nearly her weight of the finest yellow butter the world can produce. Reared and nurtured in the genial clime of the Island of Jersey, she asks for plenty of good feed at all times, a comfortable stable and the gentlest of treatment and she will respond so liberally as to repay you many times over for all this.

Yes, I am prejudiced, possibly; but that little Jersey has enabled me to pay my debts; she has enabled me to provide the necessities and comforts, besides some luxuries, for my family. Yea, she has enabled me to turn a cast-away farm home. She has done all this and much more, because she is bred for a purpose, and by using her with that end in view I was enabled to reduce the cost of production to the very bottom notch and at the same time she enabled me to make a butter that at all times sells readily at the very top price in my market. There are other excellent dairy breeds, but for me and my work the Jersey is certainly the flower of them all.

L. W. LIGHTY.

REVIEWS THE DEMOCRATS.

Hon. W. L. Nesbit, of Northumberland, Says Personnel of House Was Above the Ordinary.

Hon. W. L. Nesbit, member of the house of representatives from Northumberland county, writes an interesting letter to the Milton Standard on the legislature in which he reviews the personnel of the Democratic side of the house. The letter follows:

The regular session of the legislature of 1907 has passed into history. It is possible, though hardly probable, that there may be an extra session next winter.

In any review of its work that is fair and unprejudiced it would, I think, appear that much good work has been done, and on the other hand there have been failures and shortcomings. Speaking for the house I think it may be fairly said that in personal character no previous house has presented a higher average standard in its membership. I believe I might safely make this statement much stronger than that. So far as came under my own observation there were but three or four cases of flagrant drunkenness, on the part of members, during the sessions, and these with one exception were not in the hall of the house, but in the corridors.

On the other hand a very large proportion of the membership was composed of men taken from the best citizenship of their respective districts.

On the Democratic side a dozen conspicuously able, capable and faithful representatives could be picked out of their fifty members. Several of these came from more or less strongly Republican districts as, for instance, Sterling, of Fayette; Gearhart, of Clearfield; Minehart, of Franklin; Davis, of Chester, and Dersham, of Union. These are all men who have made records of which their friends may be justly proud.

Without intending any disparagement to any former representative I feel justified in saying that I do not believe that our neighboring county of Union has ever been more honestly, faithfully and capably represented in the house than at the late session by Hon. Frank L. Dersham.

Questions of national politics cut no figure in the late session and if it were possible, as it could be by an amendment to the federal constitution, to take away from the legislatures of all the states the election of United States senators and elect them directly by the popular vote it would be a great gain not to the senate itself, but also in raising the standard of the membership of our State legislatures. The voters would then be more ready to disregard party lines when question of the personal fitness of the candidates arise.

The acknowledged leader on the Democratic side was of course "Farmer" Creasy. No more valuable man, to the people of the State at large, has ever sat in the house. His retirement, if that were to happen, would be a great loss to the people of the entire State. It is not likely to happen. The good people of Columbia county who have stood by him for so many years, to their great credit, are not likely to commit the folly of superseding him now. For twelve years he has been regularly returned from Columbia county as one of her representatives and now, since that county has lost a member under the new apportionment, her sole representative. He has been a hard and faithful worker during this, as in previous sessions, and the fund of information that he has acquired on all subjects upon which the legislature is called upon to deal with, in the ordinary course of business, is of the highest value.

Ably supporting Mr. Creasy and sitting by his side was Blakeslee, of Carbon. He was the humorist of the Democratic side of the house; but withal a most diligent, efficient and faithful worker. This was his first term; but he rapidly forged to the front as one of the most valuable members of the house. Ammerman, of Montour, was kept out of the house, most of the time, by his service on the capitol investigating committee. This of course interfered with his opportunity to take much active part in the legislative work of the house.

Beside the men above named the Democratic side had some excellent men whose work was done chiefly in committee rooms, men like Beck, of Northampton; McGowen, of Berks; Brown, of Clarion; Snyder, of Perry, and others. Taken altogether the Democratic representation in the house was made up of a very creditable body of men.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CLARK STORE

Special Sale of Lace Curtains.

Ladies' Suits at Reduced Prices.

Big Bargains in Trimmed Hats.

Feathers and Flowers at Big Reductions.

See Our White Dress Goods.

Hosiery and Underwear, All Kinds.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

FENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.00

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN, *Date*.....
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

STANDARD OIL DEFIANT

Charges Contained in the Corporation Bureau Reports to President.

CONTROL BY PIPE LINE

Refuses to Act as a Common Carrier Fails to File Tariffs. Charges Exorbitant Rates and Tries to Destroy Competition by Unfair Means For Enormous Profits.

Washington, May 21.—Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, submitted to the President the bureau's second report on the oil industry. The first report, issued in May, 1906, when James R. Garfield was head of the bureau, contained sensational charges against the Standard Oil Company in regard to rebates. This second report which deals with "selected topics," is fully as severe on the Standard Oil Company as the first.

It attempts an anlysis of the monopoly which the Standard has gained and declares that this has been maintained not through the control of natural resources but through the use of unfair practices. The Commissioner accuses the Standard Oil Company of ignoring and evading the common carrier requirements in the rate law of 1906 and suggests that this should receive the President's careful attention. A letter from the Commissioner to the President gives a summary of the report.

"The Standard," says the Commissioner, "has as its only competitors in the refining business about seventy-five small refineries, whose total consumption of crude oil is less than that of a single one of the Standard, to wit, the Bayonne refinery, and less than one-fifth of the Standard's total consumption. Over fifteen of these competitors are dependent for their supply of crude oil upon the Standard's pipe lines, and are so restricted by this dependence as to be capable of little effective competition or growth. In the pipe line business of the Eastern and midcontinent fields it has up to the present but one competitor of any significance—the Pure Oil Company—and that competitor's pipe line business is not more than one-twentieth of that of the Standard.

The Commissioner points out that the system of railway discriminations allowed the Standard to control substantially that link in the business that lies between the refinery and the consumer.

"By means of its great pipe line system," the Commissioner adds, "it also controls the gap between the producer of oil and the refinery. It has now a pipe line system of more than 40,000 miles, covering completely the Appalahian, Lima-Indiana, Illinois and midcontinent fields, with great trunk lines running to the seaboard and to the great markets and distributing centers where its largest refineries are located. All attempts on the part of others to construct competing lines have been bitterly opposed by the Standard and usually with success. By means of vexatious litigation and preempting of rights of way, by the aid of railroads which refused rights of way across their lines and adjusted their rates so as to injure competing pipe lines.

Another important element in the Standard's control over the industry, as Commissioner Smith sees it, consists in the company's marketing methods.

"It uses very generally," the Commissioner says, "the bulk system of delivery to retail dealers by tank wagons—a cheaper, safer and far more convenient method of delivery than by barrels. This not only reduces the cost of marketing greatly but also has eliminated largely the jobber from the business. Dealing thus directly with the retailer, the Standard is enabled to arrange such local price differences as it may desire for the purpose of destroying local competition without disturbing its prices over any large section of trade.

The commissoner charges further that the Standard lines have since the 1906 law was passed changed their policy of publishing statistics of runs, shipments and stocks of oil, so as to make such information of much less value than before.

The last point which the commissioner makes against the Standard's attitude toward the common carrier regulations is that it has aimed to make its rates the same or practically the same as railroad rates, and that these are enormously higher than the cost of transportation.

Doctor Charged With Murder.

Raleigh, N. C., May 22.—Accused of poisioning his young son to possess himself of $900 insurance on the boy's life and of property he owned, Dr. D. S. Rowland was arrested here.

At the same time Dr. Rowland's wife, a handsome woman of thirty was taken in custody on the charge of being accessory before the fact to the death of her first husband, Charles R. Strange, a Seaboard Air Line locomotive engineer and a member of that brotherhood. Dr. Rowland was called to attend Strange at his home here last March. Strange met him at his door, and in a few hours was dead.

SKULL FOR YALE MEN.

Apache Kid, Notorious Outlaw, Killed by Chicago Huntsmen.

Chicago, May 21.—The skull of Apache Kid, the most notorious outlaw in the Southwest, a murderer thirty times over, horse thief, raider and the terror of Arizona and New Mexico for the last twenty years, with a Government price of $9,000 on his head and a reputation that extended from the Black Hills to the Mexican territory, lay on a table in a doctor's office in Chicago.

Though Apache Kid met his death last September, being shot down in a dramatic last stand in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains, his fate was kept secret until now. The bullet which ended his life was fired by one of the party of prominent Chicagoans.

For legal reasons, the men who ran down the desperado and ended his notorious career have never claimed the reward. The skull will be presented by them to the Skull and Bones secret society of Yale.

INVADED BY ARMY OF RATS.

Farmers Talk of Getting Together to Plan for a Killing Day.

Paris, Ky., May 21.—Paris and Bourbon Counties are being invaded by an army of rats and the question of how to get rid of them is being regarded as a very serious problem, especially in the counties. Great stories are being told of their devastating work.

Farmers say that hay, straw ricks and fodder shocks have been full of the rodents all winter. It is no uncommon sight to see from five to ten rush out every time a fodder shock is moved. Farmers are contemplating setting apart a special day to be devoted to an effort to clear the rodents from the places.

In the towns rats have overrun house after house, and in some instances have literally besieged pantries, milk closets and every place where they could gain an entrance.

SPANISH PRINCE BAPTIZED.

Representatives of Foreign Rulers and Many Grandees Present.

Madrid, May 21.—With even more pomp and ceremony than attended his first presentation to the officials on the day of his birth, May 10, Alfonso, Prince of the Austrias, was baptized in the private chapel of the Royal Palace, in the presence of the royal family, the State and Court officials, the representatves of foreign rulers, and a host of grandees, heads of the various Spanish orders, and other important personages.

Owing to the many imperative duties requiring her attention Queen Victoria has given up the idea of nursing the Prince of the Austrias, and a nurse has been obtained for him from the Province of Santader.

STARTS HOMESPUN FAD.

Mrs. George Vanderbilt Wears $25 Gown Made by Mountain Women.

Asheville, May 21.—Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt has started a "homespun" fad by appearing in a homespun gown, a bright yellow, which she delights in telling cost her just $25, and was made by a mountain woman near Biltmore.

It has been through Mrs. Vanderbilt's patronage that there has been a revival of the almost lost art of hand spinning and weaving among the mountain women. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are to furnish a room in the North Carolina Building at Jamestown of Biltmore exhibits.

POISONED BY BAD BEEF.

Potmaines in Roast Nearly Kill Four Persons.

Passaic N. J., May 23.—The entre family of Councilman Harry F. Schleich near met their death from potmaine poisoning, supposedly due to roast beef.

On Saturday night Mrs. Schleich partly cooked a porterhouse roast in a gas oven and on Sunday morning heated it in a coal range. The family ate the roast at dinner and an hour afterward all were taken deathly ill. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Schleich and two children.

NO OFFICES FOR NEGROES.

Young Georgia Representative Announces His Platform.

Savannah, Ga., May 22.—Charles G. Edwards, who will replace the late Col. Rufus Lester, in the House of Representatives, and will be its youngest member, announces that he proposes to begin a fight to put all negroes out of Federal offices.

He had written to President Roosevelt requesting the removal of J. H. Deveaux, negro Collector of Customs here. He wound up his letter with the phrase. "This is a white man's country."

WHEAT DROPS SHARPLY.

Loses Nearly 4 Cents on Heavy Profit-Taking in Chicago.

Chicago, May 22.—Enormous profit-taking on the Board of Trade entirely dwarfted the unprecedented demand for wheat from outsiders and leading professionals. The market ran as wildly on the down grade as it has been climbing dollarward. It is thought that for a time at least wheat will not reach the high mark. Prices ended will under the dollar level, with net losses of 3¾ to 3⅞ cents.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Mexico continued to mass troops on the frontier of Guatemala.

Despatches from the State capital declared that President Roosevelt would be brought into the present reappointment fight.

An attempt has been made at Albany N. Y., to smuggle through a repeal of a law making rents on leases taxable.

Rudolph Spreckles denied the charge of Mayor Schmitz that there were personal or political motives behind the prosecution of San Francisco officials.

Harlow N. Higinbottom, of Chicago, resigned as trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company as a protest, he says, against present insurance conditions.

A committee of Presbyterian General Assembly reported against a Church federation with the Anti-Saloon League.

Ten indictments, three for perjury and the others for forgery in the third degree, were returned against John R. Hegeman, of New York, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Secretary Root told Yale that the morals of the nation had improved and that evidence of this was seen in the prosecution of railroads, trusts and land thieves.

Ensign Albert T. Brisbin attempted suicide by shooting on board the U. S. S. Tacoma.

Governor Hughes looked over the Senate district lines in the proposed reapportionment in New York county and did not find them satisfactory.

Because she had to eat pumpkin pie three times a day Mrs. J. B. Stetson, of San Francisco, sued her wealthy husband for divorce.

Six months' experience in Cuba has given the American soldiers there rank as the crack corps in the service.

Trouble was feared in the streets of Boise because of the presence of witnesses for both sides in the Haywood case.

With the convalesence of J. A. Lovejoy, counsel to he Interstate Commerce Commission, it was announced that the inquiry into the railroads controlled by James J. Hill would be pushed vigorously.

E. H. Symington, a prominent young Chicago business man, was fatally hurt by falling under his horse, which he threw to save a boy's life.

Frederick A. Burnham's resignation as president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company has been asked for by the directors.

A ship load of negroes was brought from Florida to New York to break the strike of longshoremen.

W. E. Corey's marriage was denounced by the Rev. Madison C. Peters as worse than Mormonism.

Gaston Pearson Phillip fatally shot a Washington cabman in a hotel in the capital.

Presbyterians in General Assembly, in Columbus, Ohio, are divided on the temperance question and a lively fight is expected.

One negro burglar held up the family of Samuel Wallwort in Philadelphia, forced Mr. Wallwort to open his safe, spurned the $1.50 in the cash box, and disappeared.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse will remain President of the Board on Naval Construction after his retirement from the active list of the navy.

Homes for working girls and many bequests to charity were made in the will of Armide V. Smith, sister of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Emilio Belari, teacher of Mme. Nordica and a relative of the nobility of Spain, was killed by falling from a window.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The nationalist convention in Dublin repudiated the plan for a limited Irish Council offered by the liberal government.

Upon the occasion of the funeral of murdered police officials in Odessa the Black Hundreds renewed their attacks upon the Hebrews.

Assistance from Hong Kong and Japanese ports has been sent to the rescue of the French cruiser Chanzy, ashore in a dangerous position on one of the Saddle Islands, Chusan group.

Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, in an interview specially cabled from London, describes his plans and his hopes to reach the South Pole.

Odessa's chief of police and two detectives were killed by a bomb, says a despatch from St. Petersburg, and anti-Hebrew rioting followed.

A French society has made arrangements to furnish New York with three hundred Darracq taximetre cabs, says a despatch.

Persian clericals, indignant at the pending Civil Rights bill, which they declare is contrary to the Koran, left the Assembly, says a despatch.

Canada is agitating for an all-British route to Australia by way of the Dominion.

In London a rendezvous has been selected where English hostesses may meet and advise American women visiting England, says a despatch.

More than $100,000 is to be spent on the coming great horse show at the Olympia, according to a special cable despatch.

M. Saint-Saens, according to a despatch from Paris, has started a movement to eliminate foreign words from the French language.

SPORTING NEWS.

Messrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and George Watson, of New York, won the lion's share of blue ribbons at the Boston Horse Show.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision of the judges when they placed Hickory first in the sixth race at Gravesend, Brooklyn. Agustus Belmont's Don Enrique won the Preakness Stake.

The schooner Pricilla and the sloops Zena and Isolt have sailed from Bermuda for New York, to take part in the sail craft race to Bermuda on June 5.

John L. McGinnis' Frank Gill defeated James R. Feene's Peter Pan and five others at Belmont Park, New York in the thirty-fourth race for the Withers Stakes.

R. C. Leonard, with a cast of 212 feet 7 inches, established a new record for single handed bait casting at the tournament of the Anglers' Club at Harlem Mere, New York.

RESCUED BY WIRE.

Teeth, Silver Coin and Live Wire Save Man Locked in Vault.

Pueblo, Col., May 22.—A knowledge of telegraphy saved the life of George Stuart, a clerk in the Colorado Fuel Company's office, who was accidently locked up in a steel vault.

A wire passes through the vault. With his teeth and silver coin Stuart managed to tick out a message for help and to tell where he was. When the vault was opened Stuart was found on the floor unconsious and gasping, but was soon revived.

Abraham Hummel in Collapse.

New York, May 23.—Abraham Hummel the once well known criminal lawyer, now serving one year sentence on Blackwell's Island for conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, is now suffering from an attack of nervous collapse.

Every effort will be made to build him up so that he can be put to work in the storehouse. Should he prove unequal to packing goods there and incapable of peeling onions and potatoes as an assistant scullion in the kitchen, he may get the extremely light task of picking up scraps of paper from the grounds surrounding the prison, a task given to Tweed when he was a sojourner on the little island.

Express Cuts Trolley in Two.

New York, May 23.—Speeding thirty miles an hour a two-car express train on the line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Ulmer Park to Manhattan, cut down a crowded trolley car.

Twenty-nine of the passengers were seriously injured, several of them so gravely they may die. More than twenty others were less seriously hurt.

The trolley car was reduced practically to kindling wood. It was almost cut in two, and teh floor and roof were shattered as if made of paper. The passengers were hurled in every direction, and many of them were picked up unconscious twenty feet distant from both sides of the track.

By Canal to Jamestown.

Trenton, N. J., May 21.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt and guests from New York, passed through here on their yacht Tarantula, on the Deleware &Raritan Canal, on the way to the Jamestown Exposition. Their route is by canal to Bordentown, thenceby the Deleware River and Chesapeake Bay to the Exposition.

Jail For Making a Face.

Berlin, May 22.—The laborer Bruning has been convicted of lese majeste in putting his tongue out at Emperor William and has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Bruning was working on a building when the Emperor passed in his automobile. He says that all he did was to cry "Hurrah!"

Octopus Tested for Torpedo Firing.

Newport, May 22.—The Naval Board tested the ability of the Octopus to fire torpedoes while submerged. Three shots were fired at a target which represented a battleship. Two shots were recorded as good, while the other was a failure because the missile hung in the torpedo tube.

Mrs. Baily To Give $100,000.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 22.—As a memorial to her husband, the late James A. Bailey, the circus man, his widow, Mrs. Ruth L. Bailey, has contributed $100,000 for a memoriol hospital at Mount Vernon.

WIFE SUES HOWARD GOULD.

For Separation and Alimony Based On a $1,000,000 Income.

New York, May 23.—Katherine Clemmons Gould has begun suit in the Supreme Court for a separation from Howard Gould, to whom she was married in October 1898.

Mrs Gould also asks for permanent alimony, and has estimated her husband's income at not less than $1,000,000 a year of a principal which she figures at about $20,000,000.

Mr. Gould, she says, has spied upon her every action for years and has dogged her footsteps everywhere she has gone. He has even opened her mail in an effort to get a more intimate knowledge of her doings. Failing to obtain any evidence on which to base a suit, Mrs. Gould goes on to allege, her husband employed W. C. Woodward, known as Big Hawley, to trump up a case against her on which she might be charged with bigamy or an annulment of her marriage to Gould might be procured. As he relates it, Hawley was to procure witnesses who would swear that she had a husband living when she married Gould.

To corroborate and help out Hawley, Mrs. Gould says, her husband made a deal with certain well known officers of the Police Department of New York City, who promised their assistance in getting men who would swear away the character and manufacture evidence to suit Gould.

PUTS GIRL IN SMOKE HOUSE.

Stepmother Imprisons Her in Ill Smelling Place for Two Weeks.

Johnstown, Pa., May 23.—Ethel Heffley, the seventeen-year-old daughter of George B. Heffley, at Berlin, Somerset county, was rescued by an infuriated crowd of two hundred people from a cold, ill-smelling smoke house, wherein she had been imprisoned for two weeks, during which time her stepmother, it is alleged, fed her by carrying food to the door and throwing it on the dirty floor of the prison.

The girl endured her ill treatment for several days, but the tortures became too much, and her weeping attracted the attention of neighbors.

LYNCHERS KILL FIVE.

Fire Into House Killing Relatives of Suspected Man.

Claxton, Ga., May 23.—In an attempt to avenge an assault on Mrs. Laura Moore, a white widow, a mob at Tattnolls killed the father, mother, two brothers, and a sister of the suspect. Fleur Pagett, a negro. The lynchers did not escape injury, one white man being killed and several wounded.

About fifteen citizens surrounded the house of Sim Pagett, father of the suspect, whom they thought was harboring him. They demanded of Pagett's wife to search the house.

Permission was given, but when the posse advanced to within thirty feet of the house Pagett and the other negro men on the inside of the building opened fire on the posse.

PASTOR RETURNS COREY FEE.

Rev. John L. Clark Admits His Great Wrong and Begs Forgiveness.

New York, May 21.—Declaring publicly that he had done "a great wrong" in marrying W. E. Corey, President of the Steel Trust, the Rev. John Lewis Clark, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, returned to Corey his wedding fee, amounting, it is said, to nearly $1,000.

In addition, Pastor Clark appeared before the Prudential Committee of his church, consisting of the combined board of deacons and trustees, and humbly apoligized for his connection wth the Corey-Gilman affair.

ZIONCITY AT A CRISIS.

Voliva, Dowie's Successor, Says Strife Brought Church Near End.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Dowieism and Zion City, founded by the late John Alexander Dowie, have reached a crisis in their history, and are on the verge of dissolution, according to Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Dowie's successor.

Internal grafting among high officinals and strife among various cliques which are striving for supremacy, he said, were responsible. Unless he was given the support of all factions in Zion, he declared, it was only a matter of a short time before the city would be old "under the hammer."

Crops Damaged By Cold Wave.

Crops have been badly damaged by the cold weather throughout the country.

At some points in northern Ohio the temperature fell to 33 degrees above zero.

In New England the temperature fell to 40 degrees, and in Pennsylvania ice formed in all parts of the Pocomo Mountains.

In Ballston, N. Y., a heavy frost caused great damage.

3:000 Chickens Lost

Rosedale, N. J., May 22.—Three thousand young chickens were destroyed in a fire that broke out on the White Poultry farm here at 2 o'clock.

At least a thousand of the chickens were ready for the New York markets and were to have been shipped there within the next few days.

HUGHES ELECTED PRESIDENT.

American Baptist Society Elects Him Head of Organization.

Washington, May 21.—The Baptist Church North is at last to have a centralized form of administration and perhaps of government. This movement launched by the American

GOV. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Baptist Society, is the most important step in the history of this church. It starts with Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York as President of a central body, called a convention. While this action must still be ratified by the churches and constituent bodies, there is no doubt of its favorable acceptance if the large body meeting here is as representative as it seems to be. The proposition was received with extreme enthusiasm and met no opposition worthy of the name.

ARMING FOR REVOLT IN CHINA.

8,000 Rifles and 300,000 Rounds of Ammunition Are Seized.

Tientsin, China, May 23.—Eight thousand rifles, 300,000 rounds of ammunition and 8,000 bayonets intended for revolutionary purposes have been seized here by the Imperial Customs authorities. The shipment was imported by a European firm in conjunction with Chinese merchants.

The greatest sensation has been caused in the native portion of the city by the seizure.

Jim Crow Law Annulled.

Montgomery, Ala., May 23.—The city ordinance demanding seperate street cars for whites and blacks was annulled by the city court, the Judge holding that it is not reasonable or just to the street railway company.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	24	5	.828
Chicago	24	5	.828
Pittsburg	14	10	.583
Philadelphia	15	11	.577
Boston	12	16	.429
Cincinnati	9	18	.333
St. Louis	7	23	.233
Brooklyn	5	22	.185

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	21	10	.677
Cleveland	18	12	.600
Detroit	15	12	.556
New York	15	13	.536
Philadelphia	14	13	.519
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Washington	9	16	.360
Boston	10	18	.357

FINANCIAL.

There were sharp declines in the prices of stocks.

Affairs of the Pere Marquette Railway are on the eve of settlement.

Directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company have authorized but not issued $15,000,000 collateral trust notes in New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

MILK.—The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 cents per quart.

BUTTER.—Creamery, Western, extra 24c. State dairy finest 23½a24c, Firsts, 22a23c.

CHEESE.—State, full cream, fancy, 14a15c. part skims, 7½a8½c. small 14½a15c.

EGGS.—State & Penn a19c. Western Firsts, 16a16½c.

CHICKENS.—Phila., per lb., a16c.

DUCKLINGS.—sp'g. per lb. 18a20c.

HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.20.

STRAW.—Long rye, 50a60c.

POTATOES.—Old bbl., $1.25a2.50.

CUCUMBERS.—Basket, $1.00a3.25.

ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.25a2.75.

LETTUCE.—Basket, $1.00a3.00.

SPINACH.—Barrel, $1.50a2.50.

BEETS.— per bbl. $1.00a1.50.

FLOUR.—Winter patents, $4.00a4.40; Spring patents, $4.85a5.75.

WHEAT.—No. 1;1.01½. No. 2 Red,99½

CORN.—No. 2 White, 60c.

OATS.—Mixed, @ 47½c.

BERYES.—City dres'd. 8a9½c.

CALVES.—City dres'd. 8a12c.

Country dressed per lb. 6a9½c.

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $4.50.

HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $5.10a7.15.

Country dressed per lb. 8½a9½c.

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

ONLY TWO TRADES STILL SUITED TO UNCLE SAM'S DAUGHTERS.

These Are Soldiering and Telegraph Pole Climbing—In Every Other Calling and Profession They Are Making Their Way.

Uncle Sam's daughters have shown themselves to be the most advanced, capable and courageous of all womankind. There seems to be nothing under the sun that the American woman can't do if she but makes up her mind to do it.

When the last census was taken 130 different occupations were given, and women were represented in all of them except in the army and navy and as street car drivers and telegraph linemen. There are several hundred women blacksmiths and plumbers, quite a number of women undertakers, and thousands of lawyers, preachers, dentists, architects, commercial travellers and physicians who are women.

Twenty years ago if a woman had to make her own living about the only chance she had was to become a school teacher. Then she began going into offices and stores and now she has tried almost all the jobs that formally belonged to men, except soldiering and climbing telegraph poles.

Cynthia Westover Alden, president and founder of the International Sunshine Society, has probably earned money in more different ways than any other American woman. She once cooked for sixteen farmhands on a ranch in the West. Then she taught a borderland school, sang in a church choir, appeared in concerts, was forewoman of a tent factory, inspector of a street cleaning department, reporter with notebook and camera, and finally editor of a daily newspaper.

It is said that the first woman bank president in the United States is Mrs. Alice S. Halderman of Girard, Kan., who succeeded her husband after his death. It was first a private concern, but it is now incorporated as a State institution. Mrs. Halderman is the sister of Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Chicago.

There is a woman cahsier in a bank at Joplin, Mo., who handles on an average $25,000 every Saturday. There are four other women holding posts of responsibility in this same bank, and the institution is often referred to as the "woman's bank."

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Baltimore is a member of the United States Spanish War Veterans, having held a Lieutenant's commission as head of the corps of army nurses during the Spanish War. Dr. McGee went to Japan at the head of a corps of nurses and rendered such service to the wounded that she has recently had a medal conferred upon her by the Japanese Red Cross Society. The money for making the medal was given by the Empress of Japan.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

The newest and best complexion treatment are a combination of scientific massage and electricity.

For excessive perspiration a good powder is composed of equal parts of corn starch and talcum with one tablespoonful of baking powder added. The soda destroys the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

For the sake of general healthfulness set one or two boxes of unslacked lime in the cellar in some out of the way corner. It is an invaluable aid in drying out the cellar in the spring just after the regular cleaning.

Cleanliness is as essential to the hair as to other parts of the body, especially as dust and other impurities are very apt to collect on it. The periods between washings must be regulated by the necessities of the case and by common sense.

When to Marry.

Are May marriages unlucky?

We or rather the superstitious among us, say so, and the idea has been prevalent, so it seems, in England since the time of the Romans.

In Holland, however, May is considered the best month in the whole year for being married in, and May brides and bridegrooms look forward confidently to a happy future.

About an eigth of the weddings in Scotland take place in June, the "month of roses," which is also first favorite as a marriage month among Swedish women.

February is the favorite month for weddings in Italy, and the popular time is just before Lent begins.

Old Fashioned "Sprinkles."

Beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk and two tablespoonfuls of anise or caraway seed. Sift two cupfuls of flour and two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder together three times then beat into the butter, sugar and milk. If the latter is not as stiff as you can beat it add a little more flour and turn out on a floured board. Dredge lightly with flour water

Nasturtium Sandwiches.

Butter thin slices of white bread and put between the slices nasturtium leaves and flower petals. Dust lightly with salt, put the slices together and cut in strips.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in restored comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

USEFUL LIGHT REFLECTOR.

Makes it Convenient for the Piano Player to Read Music.

Piano players frequently complain of the impossibility of procuring the proper light to read the notes of the music while performing. In most cases the piano is placed in a corner of the room far from the gaslight. Naturally there is no method of bringing the light close to the performer except by the use of a lamp. Even when the latter is placed on the top of the piano the light naturally does not benefit the performer, as it acts as a glare to

REFLECTS LIGHT ON MUSIC.

the eyes and cannot reach the music. This difficulty is overcome by a Texas man by the use of a reflector, as shown in the illustration. The reflector of the ordinary type is pivoted to a very heavy base, on which the lamp is supported. By adjusting the reflector the light from the lamp can be directed to any place desirable. In this way the glare in the performer's eyes can be obviated and the light reflected directly on the notes of the music.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

If embroidery is edged with Valenciennes lace it makes pretty and inexpensive collars and cuffs.

The modern frock demands that must be left to the imagination to discover how and where it is fastened.

Fill the holes in net curtains with single crochet stitch, using fine cotton and hook. If this is neatly done before laundering the mended pieces can hardly be detected.

Underwaists for children may be made at home and be equal to the bought ones if cut from heavy drilling and finished with bands stitched on where the buttons are to be sewed.

Delicately tinted underwear is something of a fad, and as practical as charming, since it launders without fading. Nightgowns of silky French batiste in pink or blue are hand embroidered with trailing flower vines.

A very pretty and inexpensive cover for a dining table when not in use is made of a dull shade of green burlap, the four corners being adorned with three large disks, embroidered solid with green couching silk, and just a glimmer of gilt thread to add to the richness.

Ellen Terry's Sentiment.

Ellen Terry has written the following bit of sentiment to the students of the Leeds Dramatic college: "I have been asked to say a word to you. If I say one word, it will be 'Work.' If it were two words, I should say, 'Be patient,' and if it were three words, 'Don't be vain.'"

FOR THE FORMAL DINNER.

Useful Suggestions to Help Tactful Invited Guest.

When you have in invitation for dinner:

Send acceptances or regrets immediately.

If you accept the invitation, and emergency forces you to disappoint your hostess, notify her at once.

If the invitation is written formally in the third person, use the third person in reply. If written in the first person, write a personal, informal answer.

Telephone invitations are permissible, and you can give your answer by telephone instead of by mail or messenger. Never say, "I hope to to come." Always "Yes" or "No."

Wear—

For a formal dinner, decollete bodice, elbow sleeves, long gloves, plain skirt, hair dressed elaborately.

For informal dinners, light summery frock, with neck cut low, elbow sleeves and no gloves.

For dinners at restauraunts and other public places dark or black gown similar to that worn to theatres, with a transparent yoke, gloves, and the new theatre hat, which is merely a coiffure finish in feathers, osprey aigrettes, spangled flowers or velvet ribbon. Scarfs over the shoulder are introduced this year for dinner wear in exquisite laces and gauzes.

Arrive—

Never earlier than fifteen minutes before the hour named in the invitation.

Ring the bell, and on being admitted pass at once on to the dressing room, where you remove wraps. Remove your gloves for an informal dinner, retaining them for a formal dinner.

Your hostess—

Will either leave in the dressing room a small card bearing the name of the man who will take you out to dinner, or she will meet you in the drawing room and there introduce th man to you.

Do no offer to take your partner's arm.

In the dining room—

At an informal dinner the hostess seats her guests with simple words or gestures. At a formal your partner will find your respective places.

At the table—

Remain standing behind the chair until the hostess seates herself.

Step aside while your partner draws out your chair.

After you are seated a maid or butler will tuck in your skirts so that they will not be stepped on or be stained by careless serving.

After the dessert—

The hostess will give the signal to retire to the drawing room, where coffee is now served to both men and women.

Some form of entertainment is universally provided to follow the dinner. If not, you are expected to remain at least an hour in the drawing room.

Leaving—

Bid your hostess good-by before leaving the drawing-room, and after donning your wraps, pass out directly.

Child's Serviceable Dress.

Such little dresses as this one are among the most useful that the child's wardrobe contains. They can be made more or less dainty as the collar is plain or embroidered but whatever the finish they are to be easily laundered, they involve very little labor in the making, yet they

are absolutely becoming and absolutely satisfactory. The long lines given by the box plaits suit childish figures admirably well and the fancy yoke shown on this one adds an ornamental touch.

The dress suits the tiny boys of two and four as well as the girls to six years of age. It consists of the front and backs with a plain yoke to which the plaited dress is attached and over which the fancy collar is arranged. The full sleeves are gathered into bands finished with roll-over cuffs.

To Cure Earache.

Fill a cup with boiling water, let stand until the cup is thoroughly heated, then pour out the water and put into the hot cup a few drops of ether; place immediately over the ear allowing the steam to penetrate; place a piece of soft cheese cloth around the edge of the cup to prevent burning the patient.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Johnny-Jump-Up.

By Maud Walker.

Yawn stetch! Just a little wild flower waking up. He had been asleep all winter in his bed in the soft earth, but as the April rains had given him such a soaking, and filled him to bursting with water, he had found it expedient to unwrap himself, to thrust his thread-like feet—commonly called roots—deeper into the damp soil and to lift his tender green head and arms to the top cover, through which he could feel the genial sun's warm rays.

Then another stretch, and lo! the earth opened in a tiny crack over his head, just wide enough for him to put his head through, then closed up like a snug collar about his slender neck.

After he succeeded in freeing his arms—little green, leaf-like things that reached up about his neck as if protecting it—Johnny felt much better, and getting the big head a bit he made up his mind to eat all the air he could and drink dew and moisture from the earth and grow to an enormous height. He felt that he—Johnny-jump-up—should rear his head above the grass and weeds about him.

But Johnny learned a few things. Nearby him grew a common little weed, and one day observing how he tried to push his head skyward, she bent toward him and said:

"For your own sake I would advise you to be content to remain down in the grass. If you thrust your head above your surrounding friends you will doubtless come to grief, for there are beings called children—veritable giants—who roam these fields in search of flowers. So far as I am concerned there is no danger, forthese giants love not common weeds; but just let a blossom peep his head from under the cover and they will pounce down on him and rob him of life."

"Well, my dear Miss Weed, no doubt you mean well by giving me this advice; but what, pray, would I find life worth the having if it be quite necessary to keep my beautiful self hidden from sight? No, I shall rise above the common grass and weeds and give out my beauty to all who pass this way. Beauty would be a worthless possession unless one displayed it."

"Very well, your vanity may cost you your life, warned the weed. "But I shall not urge youto act against your will. I shall just say this, that, being taller than you can ever become, I have a wider field of vision, and when I see danger approaching I shall give you the signal. If you wish then to escape notice you may bend your head under shelter of my thick leaves and be secure. Furthermore, let me add that the happiness you long for will not come through displaying your charms. Real happiness cannot come through the admiration of others.

"That's a weed's view of it," laughed the Johnny-jump-up, unfurling his pretty petals and holding his head as high as he could. "A weed, having no beauty, can't feel the sensations that a flower feels when being admired. So, thanking you for your intended kindness, I shall have to refuse to accept your advice, and shall grow as tall as Nature will allow me."

The next day found Johnny-jump-up half an inch above the green grass spears, and his pretty petals opened themselves very wide as he waved his head and hands in the spring breeze.

"Hist! The giants approach!" whispered the weed giving Johnny timely warning. "They are plucking your kinfolks as fast as they can. If you would escape, bend beneath my leaves."

"Oh, you are only jealous of my beauty, you poor, plain weed," retorted Johnny, rearing his head very high, so high that his neck almost broke, in an attempt to be seen and admired.

Then he saw the giants—a huge boy and a huge girl—coming toward him with mighty strides. They held many poor, bleeding Johnny-jump-ups in their immense, cruel hands, and their great rolling eyes were searching the meadow for more victims. Just as Johnny saw them and understanding the danger he was in, they saw him too, and as he was on the point of ducking his vain head under protection of the weed's leaves, they came upon him at a bound, their feet crushing the grass that lay in their path and their voices roaring like thunder in loudness.

"Oh," cried one, "there's a fine, tall, big Johnny Jumper! I'll get him." And before poor Johnny could hide or tell the weed—whose friendly warning he now appreciated since it was too late—a sad good-by, a chubby hand reached down and twisted his neck in two. Then, his poor lifeblood oozing from the severed member, he was put beside several of his dead kinsmen to form a bouqet for the dinner table that evening.

Thus through foolish vanity, Johnny-jump-up turned a deaf ear to the wise counsel of a less beautiful, though more sensible, little wild plant, and thereby lost his head.

Why are carriages like gossips? They have long tongues.

Mole Lore.

According to an old authority a mole on the right cheek or right arm signifies happiness in love affairs; on the right hand, a happy marriage.

A mole on the left cheek or left arm signifies adverse fortune, particularly as regards love affairs; on the left hand, an unfortunate marriage from a worldly point of view.

Moles on the right cheek or arm, in combination with one or more on the left hand, point to more good fortune in love affairs than in money matters.

A mole at the corner of the right eye predicts a rich and indulgent husband. A mole on the right side of the chin shows good fortune, long life and a happy marriage.

A mole on the chin, if it be light yellow in color, denotes that a woman will be a good housewife; if brown in color, it portends a happy married life.

A mole on the tip of the nose much admiration and jealous lovers, shows to a woman likelihood of in her dealings with whom she is recommended to exercise great caution and discretion.

A mole at the right hand corner of the mouth is a sign of wealth; a mole at the left-hand corner of the mouth warns the possessor to beware of treachery and a false lover.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1907.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Pine Township, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Westwardly by lands of Alem Johnson, northwardly by land of Ashur Fullmer, eastwardly by land of —— Clemens and southwardly by lands of —— containing

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES

more or less, upon which are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other out buildings. It being the same land conveyed to Elijah Fullmer by Thomas Faus and wife by deed dated April 25th, 1847 and recorded in the Recorder's Office at Bloomsburg in Deed Book L. page 780. See description of said land recorded in Columbia County, Pa, in Mortgage Book No. 16, page 186.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A. K. Fullmer's use vs. John F. Derr, surviving Executor of estate of Elijah Fullmer, deceased with notice to Susanna Green, Mary J. Deem, Mianda M. Robbins and A. K. Fullmer, Defendants, who are the real owners of the land; and to be sold as the property of the said Defendants.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. All bids must be paid in full, except where the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser, and a duly certified list of liens shall be furnished, including mortgage searches on the property sold, together with such lien creditor's receipts * for the amount of the proceeds of the sale, or such portion thereof as he shall be entitled to.

2. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until the Monday following the date of sale at two o'clock p. m., at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off and who, in the case of deficiency of such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented to the Court for confirmation unless the bid is actually settled for with the Sheriff, as above stated.

CHAS. B. ENT,
Sheriff.

Andrew L. Fritz,
Attorney.

*See Purdon's Digest, 9th edition page 416; Smith's page 334.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., May 15, '07. 5-16-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter McAndrew, late of Conyngham Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter McAndrew, late of the Township of Conyngham, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

MICHAEL J. MONAGHAN,
Administrator, Ashland, Pa.
Edward J. Flynn, Attorney. 5-2-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM KREAMER,
Administrator.
B. F. Zarr, Attorney
Bloomsburg, Pa.
3-23-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of J. H. Beishline, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. H. Beishline, late of Greenwood township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM BEISHLINE,
Administrator.
Orangeville, Pa
4-18-6t

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Crangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. F. Knapp)
GENERAL INSURACE
Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa
Oct. 31, 1901. tf*

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE and REALESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all loses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All styles of work done in a superior manne
All work warranted as represented
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicoat building, Locust avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' uilding over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, b rooms, hot and cold water, and modern co veniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHO
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGE
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 5.30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
Represents twelve of the strongest Compan in the world, among which are:

	Cash Capital.	Total Assets	S CY
Franklin of Phila	$400,000	$5,195,539	$1,
Penn'a Phila.	400,000	3,825,160	1
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1
Westchester, N. Y.	800,000	1,758,827	
N. America, Phila.	3,000,00	4,759,979	

Office Clark Building

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20, 1907.

The closing incidents of the legislative session made one fact clear. There must be a change in the legislative methods. This is not the dream of an idealist. It is a palpable and practical truth. The Legislature which has just finished its work was not bad. In fact it was better than any of its recent predecessors. But it enacted legislation in violation of the constitution and of the rules of the body itself. More than that the methods employed involved the violation of the oaths of the Senators and Representatives who permitted the proceedings. It was a pollution of the fountain of law and order.

During the last two days of the session bills were passed through both chambers, upon a roll call vote, when there was less than a quorum present. The constitution requires that every bill shall be read at length three times on three separate days and be voted for by a majority of all the members elected on final passage. It is a safe statement that no bill was read at length at any stage in either House during the recent session. In the Senate even the titles were not read on first reading or final passage. That this violation of the constitution was permitted is most alarming.

The measures enacted during the closing hours were involved in confusion, moreover. By design or accident hundreds of bills are left until the last few days and then are rushed through at a rate of speed which makes understanding absolutely impossible. Men vote on bills about which they have no knowledge. Sometimes the most vicious measures are voted for by men who positively abhor bad legislation and who only discover their error after it is too late, for the courts have ruled that it is impossible to go behind the records and the records are always right. The machine clerks see to that.

THE REMEDY IS OBVIOUS.

The excuse for this condition of affairs is that it is unavoidable. That is not true, however. In the early part of the session time is wasted. Take the session which has just closed, for example. It opened on the first day of January and immediately adjourned until the 14th. The ostensible reason for this long recess was that so much time was required for the formation of the committees. That is a mistake. The committees could be formed in three days and if fitness for the work influenced the choice of committeemen rather than political exigencies much more efficient bodies would be created in the lesser time.

Another grave fault lies in the committee work. After the committees are formed stated times for meetings ought to be provided in the rules. Under the existing system there is no fixed time for the meeting of any committee. Notice of meetings are written on the blackboard at the caprice of the chairman. Sometimes a day's notice is given and at another time fifteen minutes is deemed sufficient. When the machine managers want a bad bill reported out they arrange for a meeting of the committee and probably fifteen minutes before the time fixed write the notice on the blackboard. The result is that only those who are in the deal know of the meeting and they report the bill out.

During the session just closed this agency for evil was worked to the limit. Some committees were never called until within a few weeks of the close of the session and all bills which came from them were necessarily crowded into that overflowing deluge of legislation which was clogged and jostled at the end. Other committees practiced even more reprehensible methods. Take the Game and Fish Committee of the House, for example. It surreptitiously reported the bill imposing a dollar license tax on gunners and but for the vigilance and courage of Representative Dersham, of Union county, that iniquity might have been perpetrated as a result.

Later the same committee took advantage of the absence of the opponents of the same bill and had it reported out at a meeting which had been called clandestinely, on a few minutes' notice, on the blackboard.

CAUSE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the main reasons given for the creation of the constitution of 1873 was that the legislative methods of the time immediately preceding were inimical. Bills were called up, the titles read and the vote ordered, it was said. Nobody was able to get an understanding of the pending legislation and husbands were divorced from their wives by laws enacted under misleading titles. Because of this iniquity the framers of the new constitution set themselves to provide a remedy. It was expressed in the provisions of Article 3. "No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title," is one clause and another reads, "every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor."

These requirements were not complied with and protests against the infraction of the provision were unavailing. At the first session after the adoption of the fundamental law it was literally construed and scrupulously obeyed by the legislature. For a considerable period the conditions were met. But gradually, under the lax morals of the machine, the constitutional restrictions were lost sight of until now nobody appears to "do them reverence." The Legislature of 1872, which is an ineffaceable stain upon the record of the Commonwealth was scarcely more culpable in this respect than that which has just ended. It would be no use to try to correct the evil by legislation or even constitutional amendment. The correction must come from an aroused public conscience set against such forms of iniquity. It can only be brought about by an improvement in the public life of the commonwealth. It must be shown that a majority of the Senators and Representatives care more for conscience than party and that a protest against a palpable violation of the constitution will be treated with respect rather than ridicule.

BETTER BUT STILL DISAPPOINTING.

The Legislature of 1907 was better than some of its predecessors, but it was disappointing, notwithstanding. It started out with great promise of improvement and ended in absolute failure of tangible reforms. From the beginning the majority was insincere. It would have been good if it had been obliged to. It had made preparations to legislate in the interest of reform if the Philadelphia municipal election made it necessary. But the people of Philadelphia gave the other tip They instructed, not only their own representatives in the Legislature, but the faithful elsewhere, that the reform impulse had spent itself and there was no further reason for pretending.

And there was no further pretending either. From the moment of the reassembling after the recess for the Spring election the machine asserted itself in behalf of bad legislation. The old ringsters took command at once and the advance order was sounded. The admonitory notes from the Governor's office were somewhat disturbing but not actually dismaying. The two cent a mile fare bill was hamstrung and the trolley freight bill crippled in various ways Creasy was able to save that measure from absolute destruction by a little parliamentary sharp practice which was justifiable. The bill as it was scheduled to pass left the carrying of freight to the option of the trolley companies. Everybody knows what would have been the result of that. The steam roads would have made it an advantage to the trolley companies to refuse freight and there would have been no remedy. Creasy's amendment declared trolley railroads "common carriers" and as such they are obliged to accept and transport freight.

The railroad commission bill was likewise emasculated and would have been made worthless if the Governor hadn't protested. Even as it is, the commission will have little power other than to draw salaries. It may advise the Secretary of Internal affairs to do some things and he can do as he likes afterwards But the commission can enforce no order or recommendation. It is practically of no use at all except as an asylum for politicians who have grown too old to provide for themselves in any other way and it will be a too expensive luxury for that reason. The pensions might have been put to better uses.

BAD BLOOD AT CLOSE OF SESSION.

The close of the session developed a surprising flow of bad blood among the Republicans. Throughout the session there have been signs of friction between the two branches and nobody would have been surprised at an outbreak at any stage of the proceedings. Speaker McClain had three or four bills which were understood to be in the interest of former Secretary of the Commonwealth William W. Greist, of Lancaster, who is said to be the chief of the Justice Elkin faction. It is only just to say that a Speaker of the House ought not to have any bill in the Legislature. His power over legislation is great and the temptation to exercise it for revenge almost too much to resist.

The Penrose machine dominated the Senate as completely as the speaker, with all his vast power, controlled the House. The Senate killed the McClain bills not because they were bad, and some of them were atrocious, but for the reason that they were McClain's bills. In resentment McClain, on the last legislative day of the session, slashed and slaughtered the Senate bills with merciless pertinacity. He wasn't very particular as to the character of the measures, either. The fact that they were Senate bills was enough. He refused to permit any of them to be considered with the result that more than sixty Senate bills, good, bad and indifferent, fell into the Legislative waste basket that day.

As a result of this a resolution was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Blewitt, of Lackawanna county, on Thursday, deprecating the "unpardonable position taken by the Hon. Frank B. McClain in the closing hours of the session of the House of Representatives." The resolution was referred to committee without debate but it is nevertheless a part of the record of the session and in position which practically makes it impossible to obliterate it. At least it will remain in its present position until the next session when the committee may report it with an affirmative or negative recommendation and a motion to expunge will lie.

QUEER CAPERS OF MURPHY.

Political exigencies make presiding officers cut up queer pranks at times and the session just closed was no exception to the rule in that respect. Speaker McClain was absolutely fair as a rule, and though he "did things" once or twice, in the main there is no just cause of complaint against him. But Lieutenant Governor Murphy "went the limit," whenever such service appeared to be required of him. For instance on the last day, but one, of the session he ruled that a motion to lay a motion on the table was not lay a previous motion on the table was in order for the reason that in the event that it prevailed there would be nothing tangible to lay on the table. That was the acme of absurdity.

G. D. H.

REDUCED RATES TO HARRISBURG

Via Pennsylvania Railroad Account Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, June 6.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Harrisburg June 1 to 6 good to return until June 15 inclusive, from all ticket stations in Pennsylvania, at *reduced rates.*

This will be an excellent opportunity to see the New State Capitol which has been pronounced the handsomest State building in the United States.

For the fare from your nearest station apply to the Ticket Agent. 5-23-2t

Spring Medicine

The best is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best because it does the most good.

While it makes the blood pure, fresh and lively, it tones the stomach to better digestion, creates an appetite, stimulates the kidneys and liver, gives new brain, nerve and digestive strength.

An unequaled list of cures—40,366 testimonials in two years—proves its merit.

Sarsatabs—For those who prefer medicine in tablet form, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now put up in chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs, as well as in the usual liquid form. Sarsatabs have identically the same curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy,—there being no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. J. F. Gee, 50 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass., says: "In 25 years experience I have never known Hood's Sarsaparilla to fail, for spring humors and as a general blood purifier; it cures scrofula, eczema; has no equal as a general spring medicine. It gives me genuine satisfaction to say this."

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

The importance of knowing just what to do when one has kidney disease or urinary troubles, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., News-Press:

MILLERTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

"Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir:—For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I never would be better.

My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood would come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pain, and nothing seemed to help her until she began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle, and is like a different person.

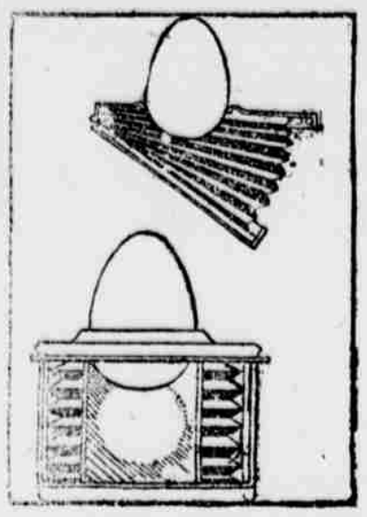
MRS. THOMAS DYE."

Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle. Large bottles $1. All druggists

PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.

Light in Weight and Can Be Carried in Pocket.

Testing eggs by candle light has always been deemed the only safe method of determining the age and edible qualities of this product. Such inspection is necessary to determine the freshness or otherwise of the egg for commercial purposes. An egg-tester of unique design is shown in the illustration, it is so light in weight and so small in size it can be carried in the vest pocket. The top is rectangular in shape, in the center of which is a circular opening for the reception of a portion of an egg. The



bottom is hinged to the top at the back. Mounted on the bottom is a mirror, while the sides of the device are collapsible, the walls being accordion-pleated. To test an egg one end is placed in the opening at the top, daylight or artificial light being concentrated on the exposed part. The lower hinged section is opened sufficiently to reflect the egg upon the mirror. If the egg is sound and fresh the reflection of the yolk will appear like a fiery ball or body, as the rays of light which penetrate the shell and light fluid break upon the yolk and continue to the lower part of the egg, thus reflecting the yolk in glossy red in the mirror. This reddish hue diminishes when the egg becomes old, and disapears entirely when the same enters into the state of decomposition, as the fluidities are no more distinct and white loses its transparency.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Cream and acids do not curdle where milk and acids will.

When broiling steak try brushing it over with butter and flour to keep the juice in.

When blowing out a candle hold it above you and blow. If this be done the wick will not smoulder.

Do not pile left-over cooked potatoes together, as they will sour quickly; spread them out on a large dish.

If sponge cake is mixed with cold water it will be yellow, but if it is mixed with boiling water it will be white.

When making white cake use one-half a teaspoonful more of cream of tarter than soda, as this extra amount of the cream of tarter makes the egg whites stiffer.

About Wearing A Hat.

There is a set of rules about hats and their wearers that should be rigidly followed.

If a woman has a thin face and is inclined to be sharp featured let her beware of hats that go up off her face.

This kind of a hat only tends to outline her defects and she should choose a hat that is brought well forward.

Her hair, too, should be loosely arranged and never drawn back in a plain fashion. Sharp or smart hats should be almost avoided and fancy edges adopted.

If one has features that look good at a casual glance but will not bear inspection a hat crushed in and pulled out with many corners and angles will be her most becoming design.

This tends to mystify and one finds herself unwilling to investigate—the effect is too good to unbalance.

A small face should deal warily with the picture hat. It is very liable to have its saving graces drowned in the depths of the enormity and should never be attempted by any one who has not the height sufficient to carry.

A well-formed face can show off most any model and it is with this sort of face in view that most designs are created.

"NATURAL AND INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA FALLS."

"Natural and Industrial Niagara Falls," an illustrated entertainment of over 150 beautifully colored stereopticon views, will be presented in Normal auditorium, Saturday evening May 25th, 8:15. Moving pictures of falls and rapids wonderfully graphic. An interesting and instructive entertainment. General admission 15c.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

5-23-1y*

OUR GREAT MAY SALE

NOW GOING ON.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BLACK.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,

438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

PHOTOS

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartmat 's Store)

BLOOMSBURG PA.

W. L. Douglas Shoes FOR MEN

are worn by more men than any other shoe made.

Come in and let us fit you with a pair.

PRICE,

$3, $3.00 and $4

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

WHY WE LAUGH.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then, Is Relished by the Wisest Men."

Judge's Quarterly, $1.00 a year
Judge's Library, $1.00 a year
Sis Hopkins' Mon., $1.00 a year

On receipt of **Twenty Cents,** we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright, witty, and humorous journals, or for **One Dollar** will add **Leslie's Weekly** or **Judge** for the same period of time. Address

Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue **New York**

3-21